



B I S T R I T A

Bistrita City Hall

**LOCAL AGENDA 21
LOCAL PLAN FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF
BISTRITA MUNICIPALITY**

**Bistrita
2005**

UNDP Project 0033238

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Resident Representative in Romania

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Foreword

by the United Nations Development Programme Resident Representative in Romania

Local Agenda 21 (LA21) was developed and adopted at the Earth Summit held in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 as a vehicle for promoting sustainable development. Ten years later, in Johannesburg in 2002, the second global summit promoted LA21 as the principal instrument to use in achieving the well-being of the world's population. Aimed at local administration, LA21 promotes, through public participation, a real balance between economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection.

The concept of sustainable development calls for a constant re-evaluation of the relationship between man and nature, and solidarity between generations, as the only viable option for long-term development.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Office in Romania actively promotes sustainable development through its support to the project "Building Local Capacity to Implement the Local Agenda 21 in Romania." The project was implemented in nine pilot cities during 2000–2002, in an additional thirteen cities, during 2003–2004 and in additional three cities and one county, during 2004–2005. The project covers a new set of cities every year, under the coordination of the National Centre for Sustainable Development, UNDP's implementing agency for LA21.

This has been a unique participatory process, stimulating the energy of citizens, businesses, academics, NGOs, and local authorities. They all rose to this challenge and their collective efforts contributed towards drafting this document. This report grew out of local needs and ideas and is a tribute to their efforts, energy and enthusiasm. Whether by giving information, offering technical assistance or through their participation, the whole community has made an enormous contribution to its success.

The result is a coherent strategy with a concrete action and implementation plan. Both offer a concrete certification that the project can meet the needs of the community and represent an important contribution to sustainable development in Romania. I congratulate and thank all those who have contributed to its success.



Sokman Han Jung
UNDP Resident Representative
UN Resident Coordinator



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FOREWORD

by the Mayor of Bistrita Municipality

Local Agenda 21 – The Sustainable Development Strategy of Bistrita Municipality for the period 2005 - 2015 proposes a vision of the necessity of economic and social development with coordinated environmental protection and improvements.

Prosperity is an acronym well chosen by the staff who worked on this Local Agenda 21 plan. The vision of development for the medium and long term in Bistrita municipality has as primary aim the finding of an optimum strategy to ensure PROSPERITY for all members of the community.

Protection of the environment, urban **R**egeneration, **O**ccupying the labour force, quality **S**ervices in administration, education, health, public services, public-private **P**artnership, **E**conomy of resources, **R**ehabilitation of the historic centre, city and transport **I**nfrastucture, tourism and leisure, attracting and encouraging investments, **T**ransparency of decisions, equality of opportunity, economic and social cohesion – all these represent the multitude of issues and objectives Bistrita is striving to achieve.

One of the most generous objectives in this endeavour is that of stimulating co-operation between the public administration and civil society, teaching citizens to become directly involved in the decision making process – not just accepting the administration's decisions – and to identify optimum solutions to problems directly affecting their standard of living.

I am convinced that with the aid of this project Bistrita has strong chances of becoming a successful example of the sustainable development concept in the near future, in the Romania of the 21st century.

I wish to thank everyone who contributed to this document, which will be decisive in what Bistrita is to become in the coming years.



Mayor
Eng. Vasile Moldovan

I. THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY

I.1 ASSESMENT OF THE NATURAL CAPITAL

I.1.1 Geographic position – lat/ long. 47.1° N 24.5°E

Bistrita municipality, which is part of the county of Bistrita-Nasaud, is situated in the Bistrita depression, on the lower course of river Bistrita Ardeleana at the altitude of 358 m. The town has a central-south-eastern position within the county.

The Bistrita depression forms part of Bistrita Hills, a subdivision of the Transylvania Plateau, between the Somesul Mare passage to the north and north-west; the Dipsei Valley running until Sirisoara, and further on, the Sieului Passage, running until the junction with Somesul Mare, to the south-west; to the east, the hill runs a few hundred meters towards the Calimani and Bargau mountains.

The Bistrita depression is connected to the Sieului passage to the south-west, and closed in by the Sieului peak; while to the north-east it continues with the Livezile-Bargau passage.

The hilly peaks guarding the city are oriented in an north-east to south-east direction and are represented by the Fortress Hills to the north-west (Fortress Hill, 680 m, Ruja Hill, 475m, Schulerwald, Hill 469m, Hebal Hill, 546m), Mocilor (Jelnei), 607m, and Budacului, 475m, to the southeast.

I.1.2 Relief

Due to its mountain relief with rich flora, the microclimate in Bistrita has the characteristics of a locality situated at a higher altitude than is the case – at 350 m.

I.1.3 Climate

Due to its geographical position, Bistrita-Nasaud county is situated in an area characterised by a moderate continental climate influenced by air masses from the Atlantic Ocean, as well as temporary polar air, especially in winter.

Within the county, Bistrita municipality has a temperate-continental climate, with relatively humid and warm summers, and less dry, but cold winters. The average annual temperature in Bistrita is 8.3°C, the highest temperature ever recorded is 37.6°C, on 16 august 1952; the minimum temperature on record is -33.8°C, on 18 of January 1963. The coldest month is January, with an annual average of - 4.7°C; the warmest month is July, with an annual average of 18.9°C.

The average date for the first frost is 4 October, with last frost on 29 April; the average duration without frost is 158 days. The average number of summer days is 52 (max. temps above 25°C), with an average 33 winter days (temps below zero).

The prevalent winds blow from the west during the summer and from the north-east during the winter. There is an annual average rainfall of 680 mm, with the rainiest month being June (90 mm), the driest February (20 mm). The average duration of snow cover is 65 days; maximum snow thickness 52 cm.

I.1.4 Primary and secondary resources

The municipality's resources come from the natural capital of the area and anthropic capital, represented by the economically active population in the urban centre.

Among its natural resources, water and soil are essential for present and future growth of the municipality, with sustainable development depending on their existence in necessary quantities and at the right quality. The hills of the neighbouring area are covered in pasture; hay fields; apple, pear, cherry and plum orchards; walnut trees; and leafy forests. The dominant species in the forests is the durmast: others include hornbeam, acacia, ash tree, cherry tree, corneal tree, hazel tree, elder tree.

Animal life in the durmast forests around the municipality is specific to hilly relief: rabbit, fox, stag, deer, and wild boar.

Brown argiloluviale soils formed under the leaf carpet allow for fruit cultivation on large surfaces.

Water

Hydrographical network

Bistrita municipality, the administrative centre of Bistrita-Nasaud county, is also the main industrial and urban centre. The town is situated on the lower course of the river Bistrita, which crosses the city over a length of 18km. The main affluents of the river are the Slatinita, Tarpiu and Ghinda brooks.

The territory of the municipality is crossed by the river Bistrita Ardeleana, which springs in Calimani Mountains, under the Viisoara-Stracior-Bistrilor-Tuturgau peak and flows into the Sieu River at Saratel. The river has an annual average flow capacity of 7.28 m³/s. In the area of Bistrita municipality, the river meets the Ghinda affluent (springing from "Piemontul Calimanilor") and Castailor Valley (springing under the Fortress Hills and Ciuha Hills). The flow capacity of these brooks is insignificant.

In the north-eastern part of the municipality, the course of the river Bistrita has been stopped, creating a small reservoir for flood control and recreation.

The Bistrita Ardeleana River crosses Bistrita in an east-west direction.

The affluents on the right hand side of the river Bistrita are Slatinitei Valley (in the Unirea district), Rusului Valley (near the Water Treatment Station) and Castailor Valley (in M.A.T.- Abator area). The affluents on the left hand side of the river are Ghinzii Valley and Lempes valley (the area over Budacului bridge).

Drinking water resources

The river Bistrita provides the drinking water source for the population of Bistrita municipality. Water intake comes from both surface water (river Bistrita) and underground water (the everglade of the river Bistrita). The necessary water supply is 30,267 m³/day, while the water request reaches 35,412 m³/day. During 2003, a volume of 13,693.9 thousands m³ of water was taken from the following two sources:

- Cusma – with a flow capacity of 20.0 l/s (spring intake, dedusting, old water supply pipeline of 150 mm diameter, doubled by a new supply pipeline of 200

mm diameter), Cusma Bistrita, and water storage tanks with a total volume of 1,300 m³, of which 2 tanks are 300 m³ each, and one tank is 700m³, in the Drumul Grinzii area;

- The surface of the river Bistrita– using a complex water treatment station with a capacity of 1,300 l/s, placed upstream of Bistrita municipality, in the Eastern part of the town on the right hand bank of the Bistrita Ardeleana.

There is also an underground water reserve with a flow capacity of approx. 60 l/s, which can be used through drain intakes on the left hand bank of the river, upstream of the town. Due to clogging over time, this source was closed for preservation and is currently not in use.

Mineral water resources

Mineral waters are an important natural resource that are insufficiently exploited. In the area of Bistrita municipality, it is the salty waters from Slatinita and the sulphurous waters from Viisoara that are most important. The former public baths are situated today on the administrative territory of Feldru commune, with the main access from Slatinita (2 km).

Soil resources and their productive potential

Due its location in an area of geo-morphological interference, the municipality has slopes of varying degrees of inclination. The general slope is between 6 and 8 degrees, while the hills of Bistrita and Sieului have a well developed slope of 1 to 3 degrees, fragmented by several valleys collected by the 2 rivers.

The soils were formed on clay and sand deposits. The level of the phreatic water layer varies according to the relief and the geological structure. On the slopes, the phreatic layer is situated at a depth of over 10m. On the terraces the phreatic layer is at a depth of 2-5 m, while on the meadow of Bistrita and Sieu it is at 1.5-2 m.

Through constant and systematic action, natural factors determine the formation of the following soil types:

- Brown soil - argiloluvial pseudogleizat
- Brown soil – moderate luvic pseudogleizat

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- Albic luvisol - pseudogleizat moderate
- Black soil - clinohidromorf
- Erosion soil - argiloiluvial pseudogleizat moderate
- Typical alluvial soil

The agricultural surface of Bistrita municipality varies in quality and has fertile fields of categories IV-V.

Agricultural land in the city of Bistrita and affiliated localities, by degree of fertility and favourability:

Location	Degree of fertility
Bistrita	IV
Ghinda	V
Sarata	IV
Sigmir	V
Slatinita	V
Unirea	IV
Viisoara	IV

Soil degeneration

Due to its location at the point of interference of several geo-morphological structures with a wide variety of relief forms, the area of Bistrita municipality is strongly affected by all soil degenerating factors. Depending on soil group, there are high percentages of salinity or acidity, excess humidity and flood, density, erosion, sliding and ravines.

There is need of a re-evaluation of all the projects for the limitation of the negative effects produced by soil degenerating factors.

Green areas

Green spaces in Bistrita municipality cover a surface of 54.450 ha, distributed as:

- parks, squares, lawns, floral plantations – 109,838 m²
- green spaces in housing areas – 353,306 m²
- green spaces in the industrial area – 81,378 m²

The citizens of Bistrita enjoy approximately half of the green space accepted by international standards (approx. 6.7m²/citizen, compared with the accepted limit of 12 m²/citizen), to which 386.29 m² of forest/citizen are added.

This surface includes the Municipal Park. Currently, this park stretches covers 7 ha, of which 4 ha represent green spaces and 3 ha represent paths. Green spaces are divided into 76 plots of land of various sizes and equal 1,407 trees and 352 bushes.

There are 4,770 alignment trees planted on the thoroughfares of the municipality, the dominant species being Acer (23%), Robinia (22%) and Tilia (19%).

In the areas of floral plantation, approximately 220,000 annual and biennial plants used each year.

Forest flora

Bistrita municipality and its localities enjoy a large forest area, contributing to the modification of the climate, refreshing the air and ensuring normal air composition, reducing temperature extremes, increasing humidity, slowing wind speed, favouring snow settlement and reducing evaporation. The forest has a surface of 3,112 ha situated around Bistrita municipality and its localities, as follows:

Bistrita – 1,132 ha
 Sarata – 42 ha
 Ghinda – 551 ha
 Unirea – 548 ha
 Viisoara – 410 ha
 Sigmir – 243 ha
 Slatinita – 186 ha

The entire forest area is evenly spread without being mixed with other private forests, meaning, once the area becomes private property, the forest rangers that guard and maintain the area could also be contracted. Geographically, the forest reserve, which is the public property of the municipality, is situated in the median sector of the Bistrita hills.

From a fito-climate point of view, the forests in U.B. I Bistrita are in the durmast, beech and durmast-beech sector.

The U.B. limits are natural (peaks and waters) and artificial – the Forestry Department in Valea Sieului to the north, south and west; U.B. II Orchards to the north; Cusma Common Ownership to the east. The forest reserve is divided into 28 lots. The functions of these forests were established according to social, economic and ecological objectives. As a consequence, the trees were included in groups, sub-groups and functional categories, as follows:

Group I

1.1.A. – Forest situated in the area protected for drinking water springs: 2.3 ha

1.2.A – Forest situated on rocks, on detritus, on deeply eroded land, on land with inclination higher than 35 degrees: 76.4 ha

1.2.H – Forest situated on sliding land: 0.7 ha

1.4.B – Forest around Bistrita municipality: 1,358.3 ha

1.4.J – Forest with high hunting interest, established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development: 371 ha

1.4.K – Forest that protects special objectives, established by the Ministry of Agriculture, Forests and Rural Development: 17.9 ha

1.5.H – Forests used as reservations for producing forest seeds in line with the seed reservations catalogue and for preserving the geno-forest reserve: 127.8 ha

Group II

2.1.B – Forests meant mainly to produce thick trees of superior quality for timber: 1,008.9 ha

2.1.C – forests meant mainly to produce average and thin trees for cellulose, rural constructions and other uses: 141.6 ha

TOTAL U.B.: 3,104.9 ha

Following classifications, 4 soil classes were identified with 9 types and sub-types of soil. The most common types are:

- Brown soil pseudogleizat: 26%
- Brown soil eumezobazic: 25%
- Brown soil luvic typical: 23%
- Brown soil argiloiluvial typical: 13%

Ten types of resorts and 17 types of forests were identified. From a point of view, 32% of the surface contains resorts of superior land 60% of the surface has resorts of average bonity.

Forest by category of use:

Total forest	- 3,136.6 ha
Surfaces covered with forest	- 3,104.9 ha
Land used for forest production	- 7.7 ha
Land serving the needs of the forest administration	- 19.3 ha
Unproductive land	- 4.6 ha
Litigations	- 0.1 ha

The index of forest use is 99.0%, 0.9% representing land used for the forest management and 0.1% as unproductive fields.

The main characteristics of the forest reserve in U.B. I Bistrita:

Composition: 43% GO, 20% CA, 13% FA, 6% MO; 4%ST; 2%DT; 3%DM; 1%DR

Production class: 3.0

Consistency: 0.78

Current growth: 5.0 (m³/year/ha)

Average volume: 232 (m³/ha)

Total volume (m³): 720,425

The structure of the forest resources (main products, preservation, secondary products, hygiene cuttings):

- Main products	8,500 m ³ /year
- Conservation cutting.....	96 m ³ /year
- Secondary products.....	1,446 m ³ /year
- Hygiene cuttings.....	100 m ³ /year

Total volume per basic Unit –10,142 m³/ year

The Basic Unit I Bistrita is part of the hunting reserves 210 Dumitra, 22 Poieni, 23 Cusma and 24 Simionesti.

The main game is wild boar and deer, the secondary game is the Carpathian stag. Wolf, marten, fox, wild cat can also be hunted here. The fauna includes the grouse. The hunting reserves are included in the 2nd bonity category for the mentioned species.

Transport infrastructure has a length of 41.5km, of which public roads account for 29.2km and forest roads 12.3 km. These ensure 100% accessibility to the forest reserve.

The programme to renovate the forest reserve belonging to Bistrita municipality over the next 10 years aims to create 3 recreational areas for the citizens of the municipality and the localities therein

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included of “Schulerwald Forest”, “Codrisor Forest” and “The Slatinita Recreational Area”.

Mineral resources Common clay

The administrative territory of Bistrita municipality currently exploits the mineral resource of common clay within its boundaries – to be found in the area of Jelnei Bridge, in Schifferberg Forest, having a reserve of 11,950,000 tons and homologated in 1971. Its location does not allow for future continuation of the exploitation, as it is too close to the city, in an area marked by instability and land slides.

Another common clay deposit is to be found in Castailor Valley, having a reserve of 10,968,000 tons and homologated in 1977.

Bistrita also has a mud deposit, but it is not homologated.

Volcanic tuffs

Volcanic tuffs form part of the useful, non-metaliferous mineral substances present in Bistrita (Ghinda and Viisoara).

Food Resources

Bistrita municipality provides its own population with a supply of meat, milk and eggs, with most such businesses having their slaughter-house and processing centres in the city, while acquisition centres are situated in a neighbouring area to the city, at a distance of 20-30 km. Flour and bread production also takes place at specialised facilities within range of the municipality, while raw material – wheat – is cultivated and produced in sufficient quantity in the limitrophe areas. Vegetables and fruit are taken from

non-local sources, since local cultivation does not offer sufficient production to supply the entire population of the city.

Bistrita has the following processing capacities in its agricultural production:

- 22 facilities for bread and other products derived from flour with a total capacity of approx. 38 tonnes/24h
- 4 milk facilities with a capacity of 38,000 l/24h
- 10 meat processing facilities with a work capacity of approx. 5600 tonnes/year for slaughtering and 950 tonnes/year for meat products
- 2 vegetable and fruit processing facilities with a capacity of processing vegetable and fruits preserves of 840 tonnes/year.

Bistrita also has storage, preservation and processing facilities for use in agricultural production.

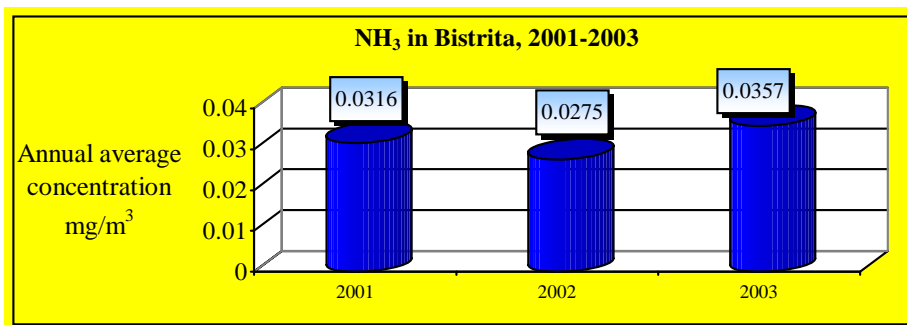
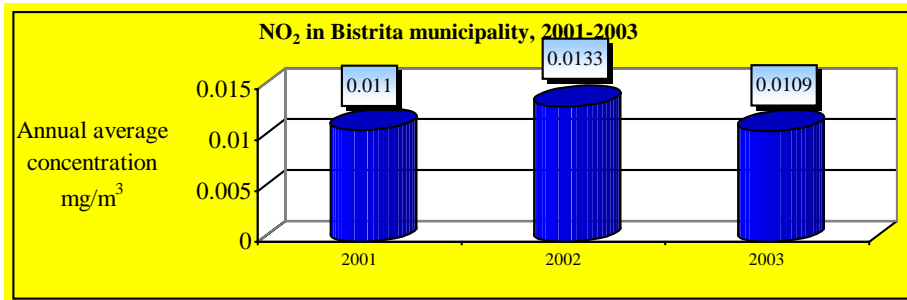
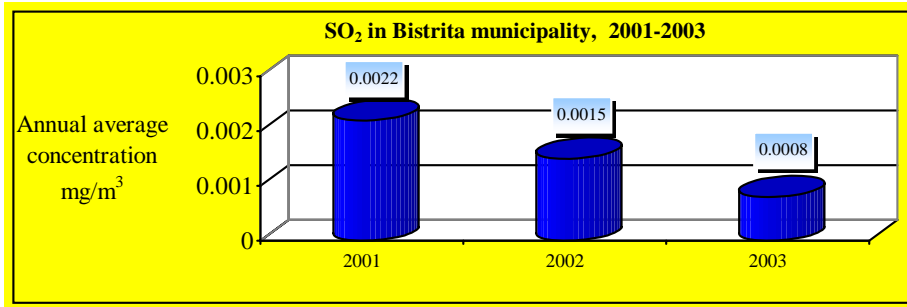
1.1.5 Quality of the environment

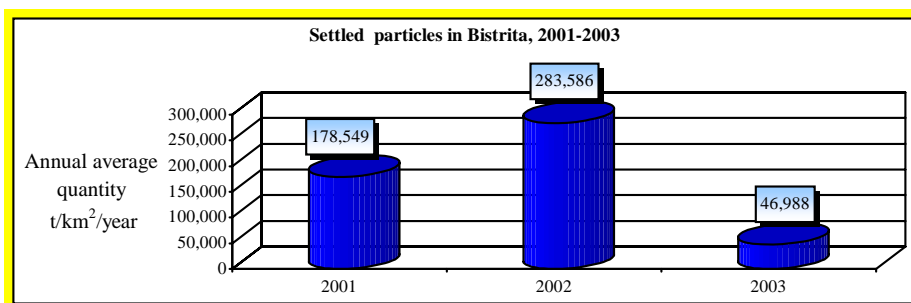
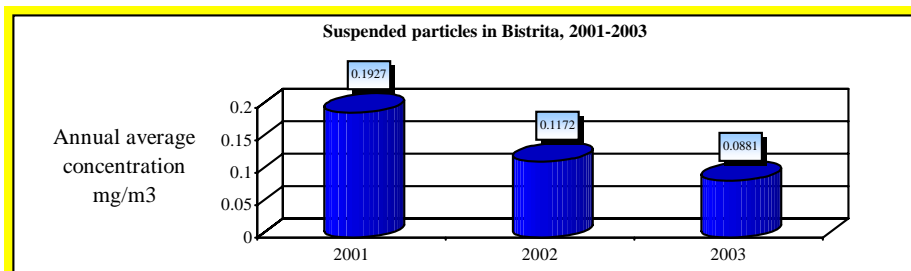
AIR

The pollution monitoring network in Bistrita municipality comprises:

- 1) Four points for measuring long-term (24 h) average concentrations with daily frequency for the indicators NH₃, NO₂ and SO₂. These 4 fixed points are S.C.IPROEB S.A., situated in the industrial area; S.C.URBANA S.A., situated in the south-western part of the municipality; the treatment station RAJA AQUABIS Bistrita; and A.P.M. headquarters.
- 2) Two sampling points for monitoring suspended particles allowing for long-term (24h) measurements with weekly frequency: the A.P.M. Headquarters; and SC MEFIL SA.
- 3) One sampling point for PM10 particles, which are suspended particles with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 microns – at Bistrita Town Hall.
- 4) Four sampling points for settled particles, through monthly measurements: APM Headquarters; The Weather Station; SW Bistrita Area; and SC MEFIL SA.

Analysis performed during the period 2001-2003 shows the following:





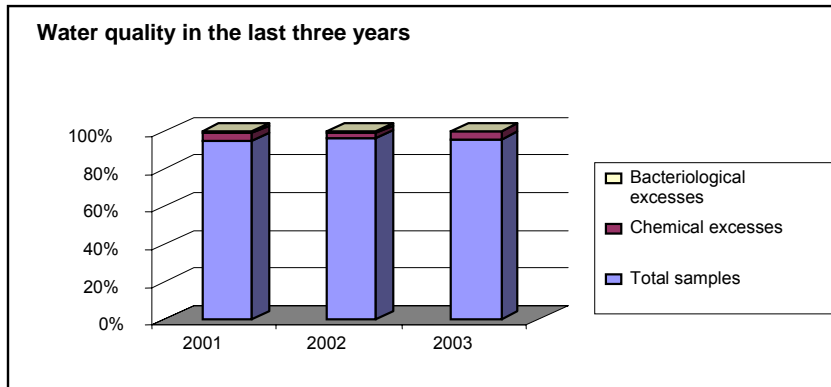
- Monitoring of the PM₁₀ indicator started only in 2003 when 37 measurements were made at the sampling point and 10 concentrations higher than MAC (Maximum Allowed Concentration) were recorded (with a frequency of 26.3%); the maximum recorded value was 0.099 mg/mc (in May); the average recorded value in 2003 was 0.04313 mg/mc – a slight breach of the annual allowed value for human safety of (according to the Order of Minister of Environment 592/2002) 0.04 mg/m³.

Quality of drinking water

According to Law 458/8.07.2002, the Public Health Department of Bistrita-Nasaud County performs supervision, inspection and monitoring of drinking water quality. The supervision is done by sampling and analysing water from the distribution network twice a week at 8 dispersed sampling points situated within range of the municipality, and daily at the sampling point DSP. Water quality is deemed safe if the number of the annual samples with deviations in quality is under 5% of the overall analysed samples.

WATER

Analysis/year	2001	2002	2003
Total samples	1,806	1,729	1,478
Total parameters analysed	11,581	11,086	8,958
Chemical analysis – in excess	80	44	66
Bacteriological analysis – in excess	23	21	4



In conclusion, water supplied by the distribution network of Bistrita municipality appears to be safe. No hydric epidemics were recorded during the period mentioned.

The Bistrita River

- Monthly water sampling for the "Bistrita intake" section was organised in 2003 in order to determine the quality of the fresh surface waters used in drinking water in Bistrita municipality. Laboratory measurements include physical, chemical and microbiological analysis. Data processing was performed according to the "Quality standards obligatory for surface waters used in drinking water production" and the "Standards related to the measurement methods and sampling frequency and analysis of water samples used in producing drinking water", approved by H.G. 100/07.02.2002.

The following resulted from the interpretation of data from monthly sampling campaigns in the section where drinking water is produced:

- the water quality in this section is of category A2 from a physical and chemical point of view due to values recorded under the ammonium indicator. The following indicators also recorded values higher than category A1: suspensions (January, March – 2 samples), CCO-Cr (March – 3 samples, April, July and October), CBO5 (October) and Mn (January).

In terms of microbiological indicators, the following was observed:

- For colibacillus, the sampling done in March, April, October and November place the water quality in category A2 (542÷4,900 coli/100ml). In May, June, July, August, September and December the water quality was category A3 (5,420÷16,090 coli/100ml).
- For all samples, values for faecal coli, faecal streptococcus and salmonella place the water quality in category A1.

• The slow flux and the fast daily and weekly information flow, part of the fast information flow of the National Water Quality Monitoring, which measures surface running water quality and the impact of pollution, was performed at the Sarata section of the river Bistrita.

The data provided shows there were situations when discharged water was insufficiently cleaned by industrial firms and public administration services.

The following situations were recorded and compared with the 'Standard for reference objectives in classifying the quality of surface waters':

Sarata section: the minimum value recorded for the indicator CCO-Mn was 2.8mg/l, while the maximum value was 11mg/l. In April and July, the recorded value of CCO-Mn of 11 mg/l was higher than M.A.C. compared to the 2nd quality category (reference objective, 10mg/l) due to the hydrological and weather conditions in that period.

As for N-NH₄⁺ indicator, the minimum value recorded was 0.54 mg N/l, while the maximum value was 10.66mg N/l. The continuous exceeding of this indicator compared with the 2nd quality category

B I S T R I T A

(reference objective, 0.3 mg N/l) is caused by the discharge of waste waters that were insufficiently treated by RAJA "AQUABIS" BN, the wastewater treatment station, which lacks a third cleaning step.

Rainfall waters are sampled weekly at 2 points in Bistrita municipality: the APM headquarters and RAJA AQUABIS deposit.

The indicators analysed are pH, chlorides, sulphates, calcium, ammonium, nitrates, alkalinity, and conductivity.

In the years 2001-2003 there were 4 recorded cases of slightly acidic rainfall, pH (pH= 6.37 in November 2001, pH= 6.38 in December 2001, pH= 6.42 March 2002).

SOIL

Soil quality is monitored by the Environmental Protection Agency Bistrita-Nasaud, which mainly monitors the quality of soil in highly polluted areas.

In Bistrita municipality, the soil and flora are sampled as follows:

- At a point for monitoring the influence of waste on soil at the industrial waste deposit SC ARIO SA
- At a point in the industrial area of Bistrita, which monitors both the influence of the industrial activity and that of ring-road traffic?

The following indicators are analysed: pH, humidity, alkalinity, chlorides, phosphorus, organic substances, copper, iron, lead, zinc, chrome and cadmium.

According to Order 756/1997 by MAPPM, all the soil sampling points are located in less sensitive areas from the point of view of use. The values of monitored in the period 2001-2003 show that:

- the values of the indicators are generally below the normal limits stipulated under Order 756/1997, a very slight increase in excess of the limits being visible for copper in 2003 and lead in 2001.

THE LEVEL OF THE URBAN NOISE

The Environmental Protection Agency performs monthly measurements of the urban noise level at 4 main crossroads in Bistrita municipality: the intersection of Str. Garii with Independentei blvd. (Old Post Office), Decebal Square, Calea Moldovei and Petru Rares Square. A number of 34 measurements were made in 2003, of which 7 showed values in excess of the allowed limits for noise levels according to STAS no. 10009/1998 (45.8% of frequencies exceeding).

Twenty-four measurements were made in 2002 at the edge of various functional areas in Bistrita city, indicating values above the level of noise admitted under STAS 10009/1988, chapter 2. Because a part of these were situated in the industrial area, attributing of noise level by sources was not possible. This area is relatively far from the inhabited part of the city and therefore the values recorded do not represent a source of sound pollution for the population.

NATURAL PROTECTED AREAS

There are 2 protected areas of local interest in Bistrita, occupying a total surface of 6ha:

- The Municipal Park Bistrita was declared a protected area through County Council Decision no. 58/1976 and reconfirmed by Decision 3/1995. It has a surface of 7ha, of which 5ha are a declared protected area under the administration of the Local Council of Bistrita municipality. The park comprises various tree species grouped in lots separated by alley ways. Tree species include: ginkgo biloba, Liriodendron tulipiferam, pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), silver fir (*Abies alba-pectinata*), linden (*Tilia sp.*), chestnut (*Aesculum hippocastanum*), spruce fir (*Picea abies*), *Larix decidua*, *Thuia orientalis*.
- The dendrological garden of the "Liviu Rebreanu" Highschool was declared a protected area through County Council decision no. 58/1976 and reconfirmed by Decision no. 3/1995 and has a surface of 8,393m². It is administrated by the Liviu Rebreanu Highschool and is part of the botanical reservation of dendrological type, containing valuable species, such as: *Liriodendron*, *Magnolia*, *Abies*, *Rhododendron*, *Sequoia*, *Viburnum*.

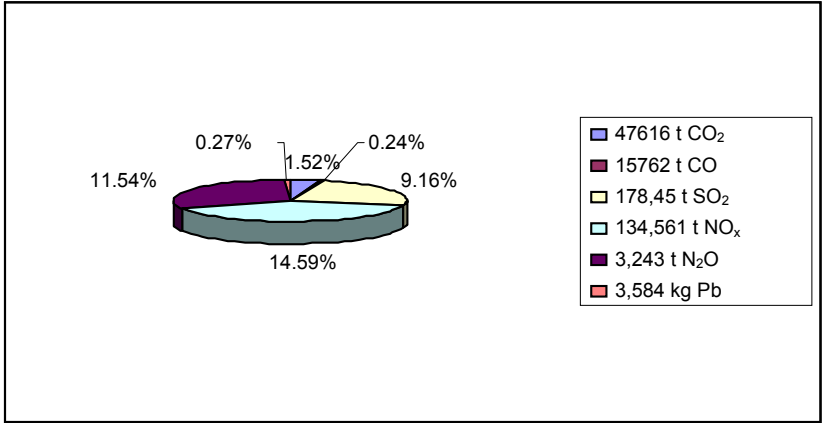
The same Decision declared as protected trees 2 other specimens of *Taxus baccata* located in the precincts of the Hospital on Independentei Boulevard.

MAJOR POLLUTION SOURCES IN BISTRITA MUNICIPALITY

Air pollution

The main sources of air pollution are:

- the boilers producing thermal energy: in 2003, the activity of SC PRODITERM SA generated the following quantities of pollutants (percentage of the total in the county):



- industrial activity: in 2003 the main pollutants and polluters in Bistrita were:

- o SC ARIO SA – producer of industrial armature from steel and cast-iron pieces – generated 0.6070 tons of SO₂; 2.1949 tons of NO_x; 23.35 tons of CO; 467 tons CO₂; 0.0234 tons NO₂; 84.06 kg lead;
- o SC MEBIS SA – producer of lifting and manipulating equipment – generated 0.0056 tons of SO₂; 0.7284 tons of NO_x; 0.2805 tons of CO; 844 tons of CO₂; 0.0952 tons of NO₂;
- o SC TERAPLAST SA – processor of plastics, produces bricks and terracotta – generated 1.7484 tons of SO₂; 13.5957 tons of NO_x; 6,7972 tons of CO; 4,461 tons of CO₂; 0.4740 tons of NO₂;
- o SC ROMBAT SA – producer of accumulators, batteries and electric batteries – generated 0.0217 tons of SO₂; 3,1922 tons of NO_x; 0.6508 tons of CO; 3288.3 tons of CO₂; 0.3713 tons of NO₂ and 244 tons of lead.

- road traffic – air pollution is accentuated by the poor technical condition of vehicles, quality of the fuel and road infrastructure.

Water Pollution

Global characterisation of the wastewater sources

The main source of pollution for the river Bistrita is the insufficiently treated wastewater discharged by RAJA “AQUABIS”, the wastewater treatment station lacking the third treatment step for nutrients (NH₄⁺ - N). The quality of the river water is also affected by manmade effects, leading to values over the limit for general ions and metals.

Discharge of the waste waters

In terms of the volume of municipal and industrial wastewaters collected within Bistrita municipality through the sewerage system, on one hand not all used waters generated pass through the sewerage system (some water is discharged straight into the river); while on the other hand, the sewerage system does not cover the entire area of the municipality.

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The wastewater treatment plant is located on the south-western area of the municipality, on the right-hand bank of the river Bistrita, the right-hand side of the Sieu river tributary and left-hand side of the Somesul Mare river.

The sewerage system and wastewater treatment plant were developed in 2 phases:

- phase I: between 1970 and 1973, to achieve a flow capacity of 220 l/s
- phase II: between 1977 and 1983, to increase flow capacity to 500 l/s

The sewerage system is run RAJA AQUABIS BN, which collects wastewaters for cleaning in the old treatment plant, with the flow capacity of 530 l/s, and the new treatment plant, with a flow capacity of 500 l/s.

The old cleaning station has 3 stages (the first 2 are in restoration):

- 2 mechanical-biological stages: one with a capacity of 110 l/s, one with a capacity of 250 l/s
- one mechanical- chemical stage with a capacity of 170 l/s

The new wastewater treatment plant has a mechanical-biological stage for wastewater treatment with a capacity of 500 l/s.

The following average volumes of wastewaters were discharged from the wastewater treatment plants in the year 2003:

- from old station: 8.32 l/s
- from new station: 421.95 l/s

In 2003, the river Bistrita – downstream from the evacuation of the wastewater treatment plant (approx. 9 km) – was classed in the 4th quality category (classification is determined by the high content of nutrients, $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ = 3.47 mg/l), due to the discharge of insufficiently cleaned wastewater, with the treatment plant lacking a third cleaning stage. The absence of this stage leads to the continuing generation of $\text{NH}_4^+\text{-N}$ values above the limit for the 2nd quality category (reference objective).

The treatment station in Bistrita is not designed to reduce the nutrients in wastewater, the water resulting from the cleaning process has higher values than the admissible limit.

1.1. 6 WASTE MANAGEMENT

Street sanitation

Bistrita town has a street surface area of 740,497 m², 662,998 m² of which, representing 275 streets and car parks, are cleaned daily.

Street sanitation in Bistrita municipality is performed by the private firm S.C.Codrisor S.R.L. The Bistrita mayoralty monitors the activity from quality and quantity points of view, and establishes the working schedule.

The sanitation services include:

- manual sweeping of streets, transporting street waste and snow by tractor during day time – S.C. Codrisor S.R.L.;
- maintaining cleanliness in the winter when manual street sweeping is not possible – S.C.Codrisor S.R.L
- Mechanised spraying, cleaning culverts, disposing of snow from pavements –mayoralty of Bistrita municipality and S.C. Codrisor S.R.L. on contractual basis.

Street waste is collected in 457 30-litre and 724 50-litre waste bins placed on the city streets; waste collection and maintenance is performed by S.C. Codrisor S.R.L.

During 2005, the mayoralty of the municipality will apply the concession of the service of street sanitation and the collection, transport and depositing of municipal waste according to Order no. 87 from 30 August 2001 regarding the public sanitation services for localities, approved by Law no. 139/2002.

Waste collection and transport

Collection of municipal waste is performed by two companies: S.C. Urbana S.A. and S.C.Codrisor S.R.L. according to a schedule that includes streets, areas and hours, as approved by the mayoralty.

Commercial waste is collected by each firm using their own containers of 120 litres and 240 litres, subsequent to signing of a sanitation contract with one of the above mentioned firms. The frequency of collection is established in the contract and depends on the waste quantity generated by the firms' activity.

Collection of municipal waste is performed without a prior selection in the personal waste bins of individual

households or in containers of 1.1 and 5 m³ in household complexes. Containers are located on specially designed household platforms, in compliance with the provisions of Health Ministry Order no. 536/1997.

In Bistrita town there were 137 waste collection points as of 01.06.2004, of which 84 were serviced by S.C.Codrisor S.R.L, 36 by S.C. Urbana S.A., 11 are common household points, and 5 are waste pits from apartment blocks with internal waste chute systems. These collection points are equipped with 224 1.1m³ containers of and four 5 m³ containers.

In order to collect, transport and deposit industrial, street, commercial and municipal waste as well performing street sanitation, the firms involved own the following equipment:

- S.C.Codrisor S.R.L.: 7 trucks for transporting waste, 4 tractors, one dumper truck, 2 mechanical sweepers, a large and a small bulldozer for use at waste site, a road tanker, an excavator.
- S.C.Urbana S.A.: 2 containers, a road tanker, 2 tractors, 3 compacting machines and others.

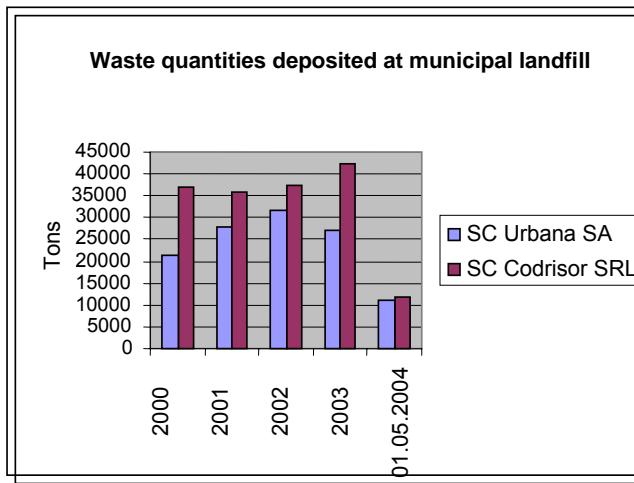
Waste depositing

Bistrita municipality has a landfill for municipal waste. The landfill has a surface of 9.5ha and is managed by the 2 sanitation firms.

Waste depositing is performed under inadequate conditions: the landfill is situated on the bank of the river Bistrita, close to the inhabited area. It has reached a maximum filling capacity and must be neutralised and closed by 2006, according to data from the compliance programme enforced by the Environmental Protection Agency Bistrita-Nasaud.

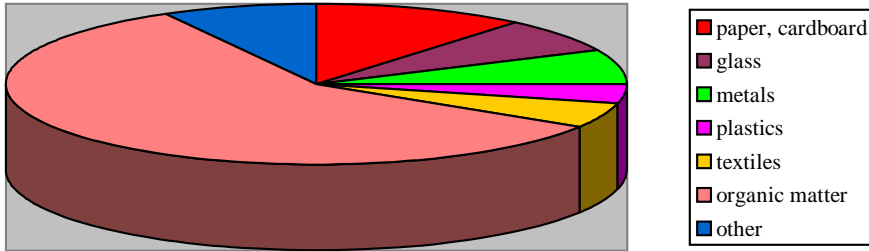
Waste quantity deposited on the municipal landfill in the last 5 years, tons

Company	2000	2001	2002	2003	01-05.2004
SC Urbana SA	21,282	27,807	31,579	27,003	11,132
SC Codrisor SRL	37,000	35,685	37,491	42,197	11,969
TOTAL	58,282	63,492	69,070	69,200	23,101



Average composition of municipal waste (%)

Waste composition	Paper, cardboard	Glass	Metals	Plastics	Textiles	Organic matter	Other	Total
%	11	7	7	4	5	58	8	100 %

**Industrial waste**

Industrial waste (approx. 5,000 tons/year) is deposited at the slag landfill situated close to the industrial area. It belongs to S.C. ARIO S.A. Bistrita.

The slag landfill has the following characteristics: a design capacity of 400,000m³, occupied capacity (31.12.2003) of 200,000m³, surface of 4ha, and occupied surface (31.12.2003) of 2.4ha. The following types of waste are deposited here every year: used sand and slag, waste from casting activity.

Waste recycling

Government Ordinance no. 16/ 2001 regarding the management of recyclable industrial waste, approved by Law no. 465/2001, regulates the activity of recyclable industrial waste groups.

Given the lack of a selective collecting system for recyclable waste, a part of these materials (paper, cardboard, iron, car batteries) are directly recovered

from the waste producers or indirectly through the private firms and specialised units. These units run pre-collection points, where the population and the firms can deposit recyclable waste in exchange for money.

There is also a paper recovering programme run in schools and every school in Bistrita municipality has a 1.1 m³ container for paper collection, later capitalised through the specialised units.

In 2000 only S.C. REMAT S.A. was collecting industrial recyclable waste from individual and legal persons (metallic ferrous waste, paper and cardboard waste, plastic waste). As of 2001, another firm, S.C REDIVIVUS SRL, has received authorisation from the mayoralty to collect industrial waste: metallic ferrous waste, paper and cardboard waste, metallic non-ferrous waste, textile waste, plastic waste, glass waste.

S.C.ROMBAT S.A. was authorised in 2002 to collect used batteries with lead that are recycled by NEFERAL Bucharest.

in Bistrita for aluminium waste collection, transport and depositing.

Another company to receive authorisation in 2003 was SC FITART PLAST SRL Bistrita, which collects plastic waste. Also authorised in 2003: SC ALUMIL ROM INDUSTRY SRL Bucharest, which has a work station

Waste collected for recycling, tons

Period	03-12.2003			01-05.2004		
	Plastic	Paper /cardboard	Metal	Plastic	Paper /cardboard	Metal
SC REMAT SA	11,646.8	1,182.8	13,520.6	102.6	556.3	9,431.1
SC Redivivus SRL	-	352.0	18,556.0	-	179.0	7,445.0

I.1.7 Ecological awareness

Ecological awareness-raising is about all our obligations towards the environment, the evaluation and clarification of our attitude towards the environment, as well as our contributions toward solving the problems of the environment.

the Earth, World Environment Day, and the world event "A day without a car".

In Bistrita municipality, ecological awareness-raising is reflected in the actions of the local authority and the NGOs. The ecological calendar includes several events: World Water Day, Month of the Forest, Day of

In Bistrita municipality a Centre for Information and Ecological Education was opened at the end of 2003 which runs an ecological education programme for school children. The centre provides information on the state of the environment and local, national and European legislation concerning the environment.

SWOT ANALYSIS: NATURAL CAPITAL

	Strengths:	Weaknesses:
Internal factors	<p>Trend of reducing air pollution.</p> <p>Use of natural gas to the detriment of traditional fuels, which are more polluting.</p> <p>ISO 14001 certification for SC Rombat SA, car batteries producer.</p> <p>In terms of quality, the river Bistrita is in the 1st quality category (according to STAS 4706/1988) and category A2 (according to HG 100/2002) in terms of drinking water.</p> <p>Water sources exceed actual capacity needed by city</p> <p>Large area of forest vegetation around Bistrita municipality.</p> <p>Existence on municipal territory of two natural protected areas (including trees, nature areas) with multiple functions:</p>	<p>The activity of several polluting companies, with inefficient treatment systems.</p> <p>The degradation of air quality caused by inadequate urban infrastructure, poor technical condition of motor vehicles, fuel quality and insufficient sanitation</p> <p>A sector of 9km in length of the river Bistrita, downstream of the wastewater treatment station, belongs to the 5th quality category due to the high quantity of nutrients exceeding admissible values.</p> <p>The lack of the sewerage network in some zones connected to the water supply system.</p> <p>Insufficient urban public infrastructure: drinking water sources and public toilets</p>

	<p>aesthetic, recreational, health etc.</p> <p>The existence of a dendrological collection with valuable species, representing an excellent teaching aid for students.</p> <p>Existence within the City Hall of a specialised public service with qualified staff and suitable equipment, dealing with green area management.</p> <p>Own production of flora (100%) and bushes (80%) necessary to arrange and maintain the city's green areas.</p> <p>Great variety of dendro-floral species.</p> <p>The existence and activity of the Ecological Education and Information Centre.</p> <p>The existence, in Bistrita, of a suitable location for the establishment of a ecological landfill</p>	<p>Insufficient green areas compared with the number of inhabitants.</p> <p>Low surface are and lack of urban and aesthetic features in the Municipal Park.</p> <p>Inadequate management of the green areas around apartment blocks.</p> <p>Inefficient cleaning of roads caused by improper parking of motor-vehicles and inadequate technical conditions.</p> <p>The condition of waste sites.</p> <p>Unsuitable managing of the waste deposit "Zavoaiie de Jos"</p> <p>Lack of an ecologic deposit for non-hazardous waste in the city of Bistrita</p> <p>Lack of selective collection system for recyclable waste.</p> <p>Lack of an adequate system for the disposal of hospital waste.</p> <p>Insufficient monitoring of sludge resulting from treatment and pre-treatment systems.</p> <p>Insufficient ecological training in education system.</p> <p>Inefficient activity of the NGOs active in environmental protection.</p> <p>Weak civic attitude of citizens concerning environmental protection.</p> <p>Insufficient staff in public institutions dealing with environmental protection.</p>
<p>External factors</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <p>Complete legal framework in the field of environmental protection.</p> <p>Implementation of the project for "rehabilitation and extension of the water supply and sewerage system in Bistrita area" – ISPA Programme</p> <p>Protected areas benefit from legal protection and have managers.</p> <p>Partnerships and collaboration between the local public authorities and institutions, private companies and NGOs.</p> <p>Attraction of non-reimbursable EU funds for financing of priority projects.</p>	<p>Threats:</p> <p>Increase in the number of companies whose activity has a negative impact on the environment.</p> <p>Companies acting without respect for environmental regulations.</p> <p>Industrial area has high potential for accidental pollution.</p> <p>Decrease of green areas to meet economic and urban objectivest.</p> <p>Increase in number of motor vehicles.</p> <p>Potential risk of water pollution of river Bistrita upstream from the treatment station caused by non-complying economic</p>

	Image of a city without historical pollution.	<p>activities.</p> <p>Discharge into sewerage network of water non-complying with NTPA provisions.</p> <p>Unfriendly behaviour of population towards environment (water, air, soil, vegetation).</p> <p>Continued functioning of the current waste deposit.</p>
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Axis 1: Satisfying the human basic necessities for clean air and water, uncontaminated, nutritive and uncontaminated food

Axis 2: Sustainable and adaptable management of the component elements of the natural capital

Axis 3: Applying the prevention strategies and the modern technologies for minimising the pollution

Natural Capital

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. Preservation of resources (goods and services) offered by the component elements of the natural capital: air, water, soil, flora and fauna.

2. Increasing environmental indicators (air, water, soil, noise) according to EU standards and legislation.

3. Reducing impact on the environment by implementing an integrated system for waste management.

4. Improving the quality of the urban green area and creating new green and recreational areas; increasing the overall surface of green areas in Bistrita municipality.

5. Increasing forest surfaces with a view to protection recreation in areas around Bistrita municipality.

6. Increasing awareness and degree of involvement by inhabitants, especially youth, in protecting and preserving the environment through ecological education programmes and activities.

II. EVALUATION OF EXISTING SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEM

II.1 THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

II.1.1. General Presentation

Industrial production in 2003 by the main economic agents in Bistrita municipality grew by 4.7%, compared with 2002. At the same time, work productivity (efficiency factor) for local industry increased by 18.9% in 2003 compared with 2002. The growth was due to the increase in production and reduction in the average number of employees by 11.9% compared with the previous year.

Despite this, the basis for the creation of 3,500 jobs was established in 2003 by Leoni Wiring System SRL and Roseyarns SRL, with the strong support of the local council and the mayorality. In 2003 alone, these companies hired over 1,000 employees. Currently, the number of employees at Leoni Wiring System is close to 2,500.

Strong proof of the growth in production can be seen for certain industrial products:

Name of product	MU	Achievements		Change (1-2)
		Year 2003	Year 2002	
A	B	1	2	3
Technical equipment for metallurgy	to	4,113	4,084	+ 29
Technical equipment for building and refractory materials	to	506	155	+ 351
Elements and lead batteries	kWh	733,632	627,319	+ 106,313
Vinegar	hl	30,815	24,035	+ 6,780
Beer	hl	-	77,137	-77,137
Textile un-weaved	thou. m ²	2,862	2,958	- 96
Plates made of wood chips	thou. m ²	-	139	- 139
Glass	to	697	664	+ 33
Terracotta	thou. u.e.	2,571	2,574	- 3
Prefabs of Ferro concrete	m ³	4,147	7,347	- 3,200
Concrete and mortars	m ³	17,879	23,180	- 5,301

Note: The level and dynamics of the indicators were determined based on the prompt data supplied to the County Department for Statistics Bistrita-Nasaud by the economic agents in the municipality.

• **Number of active businesses, according to the financial statement for 2003**

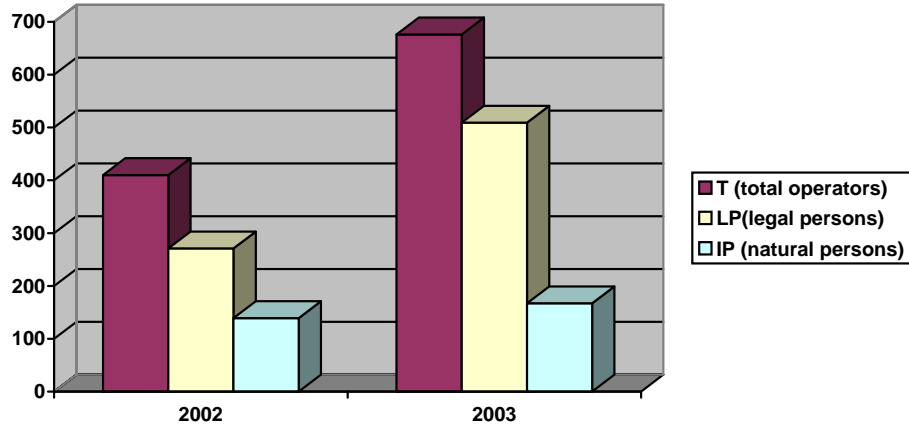
	BISTRITA*	VIISOARA*	SARATA*	SLATINITA*	GHINDA*	UNIREA*
TOTAL SC	3,601	56	19	1	3	85
SME TOTAL						
0-9 empl.	3,249	46	15	1	3	75
10-49 empl.	287	9	3	0	0	9
50-249 empl.	59	1	0	0	0	1
>249 empl.	6	0	1	0	0	0
Total turnover	14,087,458,536	298,428,792	59,068,487	212763	508,862	416,158,689
NRMS- TOT	18155	419	389	0	1	323

* according to 2003 financial statement

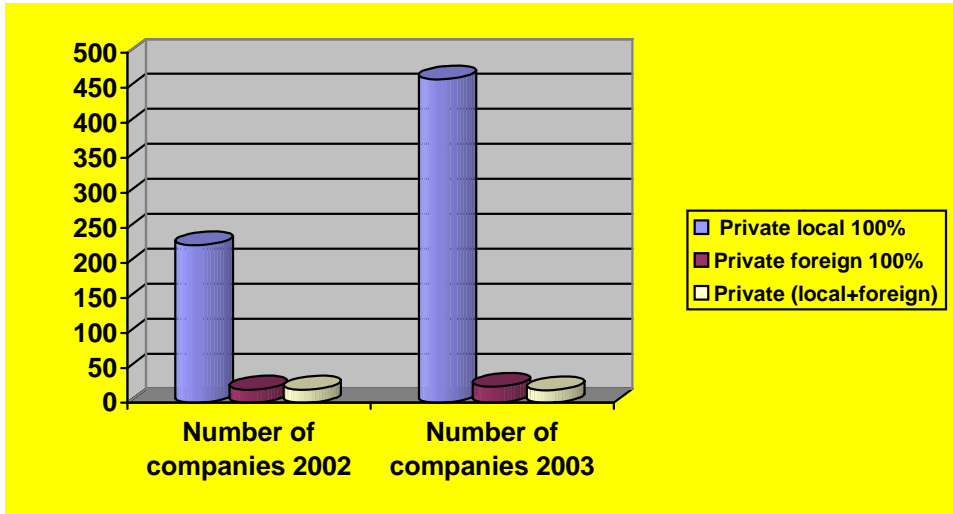
The reinvigoration of economic activity can also be seen in the number of firms founded in 2003. The majority of the firms operating in the municipality are in the SME category. This is encouraging from an economic point of view because it is SMEs that ensure absorption of the labour force and sustainable economic growth through their dynamism and elasticity, as is the case in the European Union.

Although it is important to remember they are also the most vulnerable and need local support to help their development.

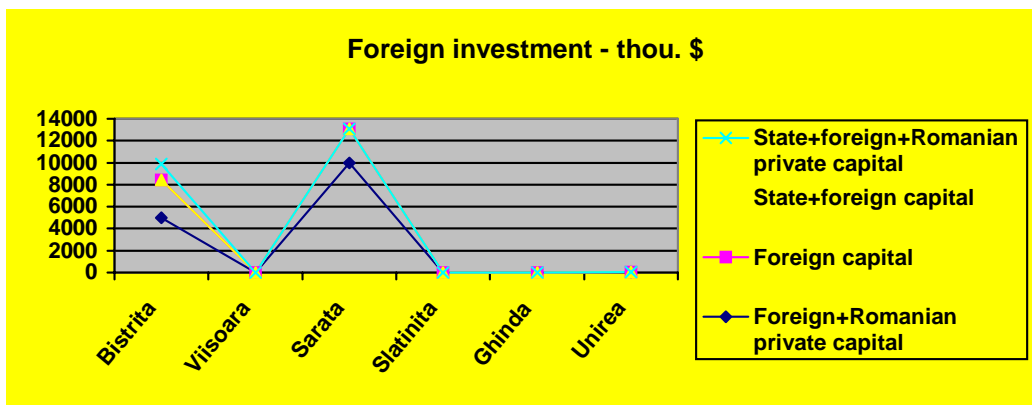
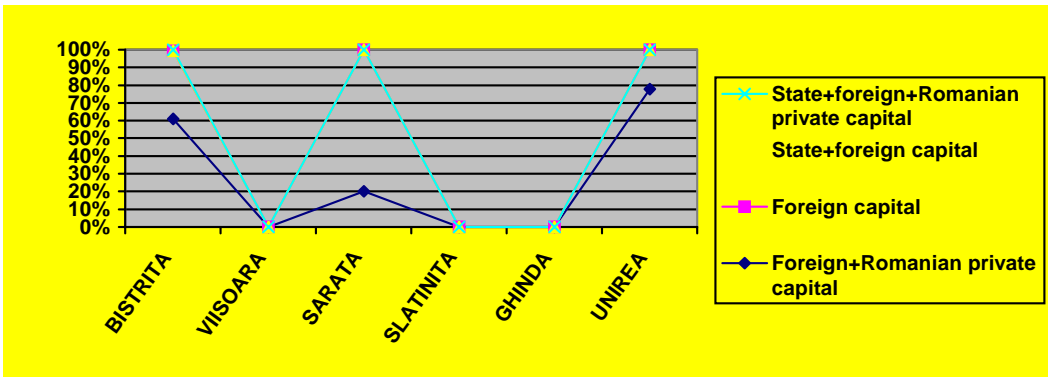
To confirm the data presented above we can look at the number of company registrations and other activities recorded at the Trade Registry Office in Bistrita-Nasaud in 2002- 2003.



- Development of businesses according to type of capital (legal persons = LP)



Number of companies with foreign capital



In 2003, businesses in the municipality faced 3 categories of problems: legislative problems, bank problems and various other problems.

- Legislative problems:
 - there was no consultation of business representatives during elaboration of the regulations for performing economic activity;
 - the measures stipulated in the regulations were not sufficiently documented;
 - the application of the measures was not closely monitored, leading to the appearance of additional measures that contradicted the initial measures;

- the Labour Code adopted in 2003 has a social and electoral character, and employers have very few rights compared to their obligations towards the employees.

- **Banking problems**
 - high interest rates for credits, bank charges and guarantees
 - excessive bureaucracy involved in taking out a loan
 - lack of guarantees for the newly established companies
- **Various problems**

- the exaggerated growth in prices for monopoly products – utilities (energy, water and gas)
- financial blockage
- corruption
- lack of or limited facilities available to companies – example: reducing by up to 50% the taxes on foreign investments of over 1,000,000 euro for a maximum 3 years, while Romanian investors did not receive such facilities
- complicated method of awarding certain works financed by public funds

- excessive fiscal rules.

Main fields of activity

Industry, commerce, services and tourism are the main fields of activity in Bistrita.

Local industry includes electrotechnics, engineering, plastics processing, wood processing, glassware, textiles, food industry.

Production quantities in Bistrita are as follows:

	M.U.	2003									
		Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Glass	tons	56	43	59	59	74	64	66	67	52	31
Elements and lead batteries	kWh	49,158	42,047	40,740	57,051	49,489	50,723	90,853	104,340	91,449	73,016
Prefabs made of Ferro concrete	m ³	114	224	813	475	542	469	239	388	454	346

*Source: County Statistics Department BN

The growing trend in these investments can be justified with local investments:

- SC TERAPLAST GP – new carpentry firm with glass ORIZONT
- SC ELECTROPLAST – cable section
- SC FLORSYSTEM SRL – sports and fitness equipment
- SC RAAL SRL – a new production section
- SC ROMBAT SA – car batteries
- SC POLITUB SRL – production hall

- SC BRIOFRESH SRL – varnishing using electrostatic particle field

Foreign investors:

- SC LEONI WYRING SYSTEM – German investment – car cables
- SC ROSEYARNS SRL – italian investment – spinning mill
- SC TESITURA SARATA – textile enterprise
- SC ITALTEXTIL Sarata SRL – silk spinning mill
- SC STORIA SRL – silk and cotton fabrics.

Representative companies:

Municipal rating	County rating	Company name	Turnover (thou. ROL)	Gross profit (thou. ROL)	No. of employees
1.	1	SC TERAPLAST GP SA	727,801,594	89,041,176	384
2.	2	SC ROMBAT SA	690,747,758	125,103,212	501
3.	3	SC COMELF SA	598,442,226	23,858,482	1,276
4.	4	SC IPROEB SA	574,720,054	20,269,713	827
5.	6	SC RAAL SA	387,356,957	30,571,204	709
6.	7	SC MIRO SA *	273,492,736	13,099,574	236
7.	8	SC REDIVIVUS PRODCOM SF	253,519,321	8,133,396	102
8.	9	SC ARIO SA	224,218,904	206,960	706
9.	11	SC ELECTROPLAST SA	222,193,179	11,522,531	99
10.	13	SC MEBIS SA*	204,010,595	906,083	492

11.	14	SC ROMFULDA PROD SRL	198,313,693	2,994,970	47
12.	16	SC PLASTSISTEM SA	192,017,750	9,796,842	96
13.	17	SC OZANA SRL	191,966,845	1,832,038	58
14.	18	SC GOMAR LUX SA	185,575,937	678,786	52
15.	21	SC HOBBY STAR 94 IMPEX SF	160,451,831	359,555	45

* registered with debts to the public budget

II.1.2 Industrial activity

In recent years, local investors have been involved in developing their own activities and increasing quality levels: 11 companies obtained ISO 9000 quality certificates. In addition to ISO 9000 certification, SC ROMBAT S.A also obtained ISO 14000 certification (environmental protection) and is currently preparing to obtain the certificate for social and work protection.

An important step in increasing the competitiveness of the products is currently being taken by SC TERAPLAST SA which is in the process of introducing a new high-performance management system. By introducing the SAP integrated information system, the company is aiming to integrate its economic processes with its production and control processes so that information can circulate in real time, representing an important tool for the company's management in taking fast and correct decisions. For example, cost and income for the entire production cycle can be monitored in real time, which has advantages in terms of production strategies, productivity growth, cost reduction, attracting clients, supplying quality products and motivating staff.

II.1.3 Commerce and services

Commercial activities are performed by private firms that were developed in the 1990s using old commercial spaces or new small and medium-sized modernised spaces. "En detail" and "en gross" trade has been completely privatised and is performed in respect of the relevant laws.

Recent years have seen a trend of transforming apartments located on the ground floor of apartment blocks into commercial spaces, leading to an increase in surfaces used for trade without requiring high investment, to the detriment of larger commercial spaces that were either inefficiently used (e.g. the Magura store) or did not meet the requirements of civilised commerce.

The largest problem is the commercial activity from affiliated localities, which is weakly developed and therefore contributes to reducing the quality of life.

A new tendency in the municipality is the appearance of certain branches of large chain stores such as:

- Flanco – home appliances and computers
- Flamingo – computers
- Altex – home appliances
- ARTIMA – food
- Profi – food
- Casa Ambient – building materials

Despite this, commerce in Bistrita is not well represented. Products sold on the market are generally the same and the supply is relatively poor.

There are no Cash&Carry type stores in the municipality, meaning customers who want a certain type of product have to travel to cities like Targu Mures or Cluj.

In Bistrita municipality, green vegetables are sold in 3 food markets, which, although modernised, do not meet civilised commercial standards. Producers are often obliged to present their merchandise on pavements and hygiene conditions are poor. The "en gross" trade in fresh fruit and vegetables is poorly organised and there is no special space for this purpose.

Services offered on the municipality's market are various, but do not cover the entire range necessary. The services focus on the following fields:

- car maintenance and repair

- show rooms
- birotics repair and maintenance
- fitness halls
- hair styling and cosmetics salons
- ready-made textiles
- shoe repair
- others

The is a continual decrease in the field of small repairs – watchmaking etc. – for which there is demand on the market and which could provide employment for people with handicaps or other problems.

II.1.4 Agriculture

LAND

The entire agricultural surface of Bistrita municipality is 7,775.87 ha. This is divided according to category of use as follows (March 2004):

- arable– 2,837.79 ha
- pasture – 1,773.16 ha
- hay fields – 1,713.92 ha
- vineyards – 4.84 ha
- orchards – 1,486.16 ha

The share of orchards is 52%, of which 75% is planted with apple; of the entire agricultural surface, fodder represents 35%, corn, 34%, potatoes, 11%.

In the zootechnical sector, there are 1,210 heads of horned cattle and 6,480 heads of sheep.

LAND OWNERSHIP AND ORGANISATION OF AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITY

There are 4 commercial agricultural firms in the municipality, all with private capital. Two work in fruit growing, one vegetable growing and one in field plantations. There are 37 agricultural operators in the zootechnical field: 3 for sheep, 2 for horned cattle and 32 for apiculture. Four bull raising associations were founded.

Bistrita municipality benefits from the contribution of a research fruit growing unit and several autonomous

administrations in the field of forests, land reclamations, mechanization etc.

THE INSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM OF AGRICULTURE

Bistrita municipality is home to all the institutions involved in the process of carrying out agricultural activities, including:

- The department for agriculture and rural development with
 - o The unit for breeding and improvement in Zootechny
 - o The unit for plant protection
- The Local Inspectorate for Controlling Seeds and Seeding Material Quality Cluj - Bistrita branch
- The County Office for Cadastre, Geodesy and Cartography
- The Veterinary Department for sanitary circumscriptions – food control in markets, a sanitary-veterinary lab and the Sanitary Police.
- The County School Inspectorate with agricultural highschool (fruit growing production)
- The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture
- The County Office for Agricultural Consulting belonging to the National Agency for Agricultural Consulting

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Although Bistrita municipality has 2,838 ha of arable land, it does not have normal crop rotation.

Correcting the structure of crop rotation and super-intensive agriculture in the future will help put these resources to good use, such as:

- balancing the proportion of cereal cultures
- increasing the proportion of technical plants and vegetables in the field and in protected areas
- increasing the surface of fodder plants, especially perennial leguminous plants.

The proportion of fruit growing on the agricultural surface of the municipality is approx. 20%. The area is favourable to fruit growing, so a slight increase in the surface of new productive plantations is estimated as well as the modernisation and reconstruction of the old

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plantations. It is estimated that the production will also allow fruit to be delivered to other areas as well.

It is planned to emphasise the role of balancing the environment through tree plantations using ecological technologies, without residual effects.

COLLECTING AND PROCESSING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

The following processing capacities for agricultural production are available in Bistrita:

- 22 bakeries with a total capacity of approx. 38 to/24h
- 4 milk processing units with a capacity of 38,000 l/24h
- 10 slaughterhouses and meat processing units with a working capacity of approx. 5,600 tons/year for slaughtering and 950 tons/year for meat products
- 2 fruit and vegetable processing units with a tin processing capacity of 840 tons/year

Deposits, preservation and processing units for agricultural production are to be added to the above mentioned units.

THE PERSPECTIVE FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN BISTRITA MUNICIPALITY

Development of agricultural production in Bistrita unicipality, 1990-2002

Although reduced in proportion, agriculture in Bistrita will develop in the future, taking into consideration the following:

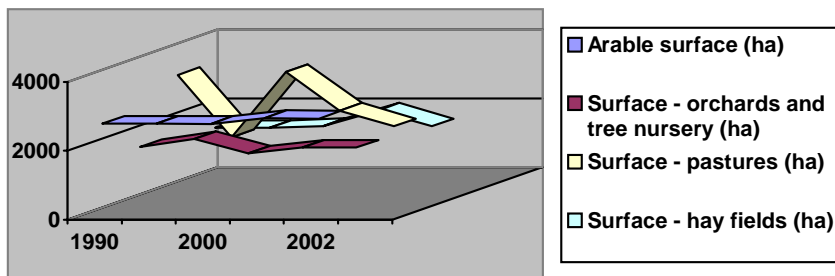
- integration into the intensive agricultural production area to produce for immediate human consumption
- increasing productive and economic performance of agricultural production
- developing the processing of food production
- increasing the institutional role of regional agricultural coordination of the county

The development of the environmental economy aims to shape a concept of sustainable development in which agriculture from urban areas gradually changes over to activities that improve environmental quality, including:

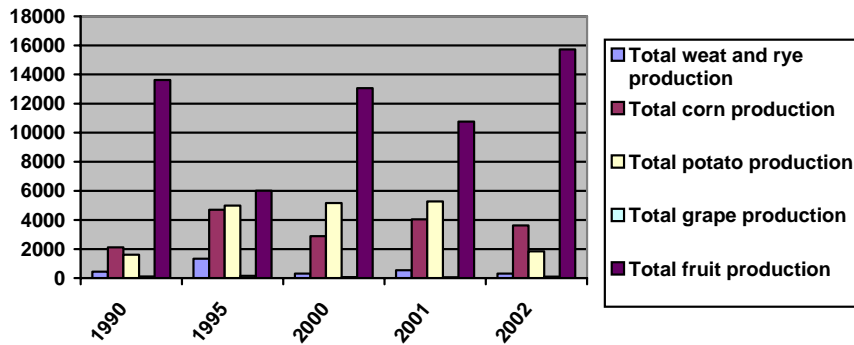
- fighting soil erosion
- consolidating slopes through afforestation works
- increasing the controlled green spaces
- creating several nectarious forest plantations
- flood control and draining of certain polluted water courses

The urban-rural integrated development, with interference between the urban and the natural environment, represents the pillar of future development in Bistrita.

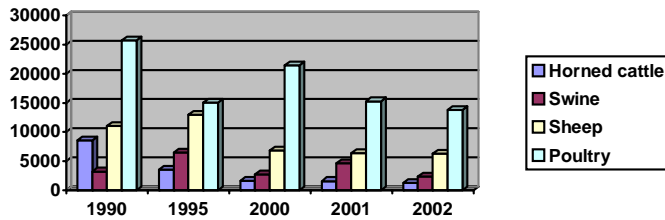
Surfaces (ha)



Total Production (tons)



Total animals at end of year



II.1.5 Territorial establishment

Bistrita is an urban 2nd category locality – municipality and county residence:

	INDICATOR	BISTRITA Municipality
Population (01.01.1999)	50,000 – 200,000 inhabitants	87,355 inhabitants
Area of Influence	200,000 – 500,000 inhabitants	326,161 inhabitants
Area of service	60 – 80km	80 km

Access to communication systems	Direct access to at least two major communication systems	DN 17 Railway station
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------

Bistrita municipality meets category 2 requirements for:

- economic functions
- level of endowment
- Overall surface of the administrative territory: 14,547ha
- Overall agricultural surface: 9,140ha
- The number of inhabitants (provisional data 2002): 81,467
- Number of households in 1992: 25,820
- Number of homes in 2000: 27,333
- Overall habitable surface in 2000: 1,058,000m²
- Habitation indicator (habitable surface/inhabitant) $1,058,000/81,467 = 12.98 \text{ m}^2/\text{inhab.}$
- Overall street length: 148 km
- Length of water supply network: 378km
- Length of sewerage network: 240km
- Length of natural gas network: 134km
- Branching: 29.1km
- Number of phone subscribers: 23,588
- Surface area within the city border: 2,560.3ha
- Proposed gross density of inhabitants (inhabitants/ha within the proposed city border) $81,467/2,560.3 = 31.8$
- Proposed net density of inhabitants (inhabitants/ha in the housing area):
 - in the city: $81,467/817.9 = 99.6$
 - in the municipality: $81,467/1490.1 = 54.67$

Areas in Bistrita municipality

The development of Bistrita municipality is mainly influenced by (almost explosive) extension of areas of individual housing. Housing was primarily built in areas with an existing minimum urban infrastructure or areas where building infrastructure was less expensive.

These are connection areas between Bistrita and the localities of Unirea and Viisoara, as well as the free areas between the railway and the ring road (Cetati Street).

Another factor that influenced the development of certain areas of the municipality was the existence of an attractive natural landscape at a reasonable distance from the city. These are the areas on Ghinzii Valley and Jelnei Valley (already within the city borders), and also a significant exterior area toward the affiliated locality of Sigmir.

The decisive factors in the municipality's development were economic in nature, while the favouring factors were the existence of available surfaces at reasonable distances from the city, suitable for construction, an attractive natural landscape and aspirations towards a system of housing more comfortable than collective ones.

The development of Bistrita municipality after 1990 was not the same as in all the member localities. Bistrita city emphasised its central role within the administrative territory, from which the neighbouring localities benefited: Unirea, Viisoara and Sigmir.

- **The industrial and deposit area**

The industrial and deposit area stretches over an overall surface of 284.0 ha, of which 243.2 ha are located in the city and organised into industrial platforms of a total 199.5 ha, as follows:

- western industrial platform: 146.6 ha
- eastern industrial platform: 32.0 ha
- southern industrial platform: 20.9 ha

The surfaces related to the production units situated in the housing areas also add to these spaces.

- **The agro-zootechnical area**

The agro-zootechnical area has an overall surface area of 34.6 ha, of which 20.7 ha are in the city. This area is continually decreasing as the big agro-zootechnical platforms change their profiles to production activities.

- **The residential area**

The residential area is developing in semicircular form around the historical centre, like an amphitheatre opening towards Bistritei Valley and has a total surface area of 878.1 ha, representing 38.9% of the

entire surface within the city borders. It comprises the following sub-areas – referential territorial units:

- **The central area: delimitation and complex character**

In Bistrita municipality, the historical centre was defined as a historical monument by PATN- Section III - Protected areas "as fortified urban ensemble" - and represents an area with cultural patrimonial values of national interest.

The protected area of the historical centre is limited by the streets Bistricioarei, Liviu Rebreanu, Vasile Alecsandri, the defence bank from the city park, Al. Odobescu street, Republicii street and Petru Rares Square.

The limits of the protected historical area were established in a pre-feasibility study included in the PUG (Urban Master Plan) and include the St. O. Iosif street, the Bistrita river, Codrisor Hill, V.Conta street, G-ral Grigore Balan street, P. Ispirescu street, 1 December street, Republicii boulevard, Garii street, and Independence boulevard.

The protected area of the historical centre includes the following areas:

- the historical reservation
- the archaeological reservation
- the architectural reservation

Based on the proposal of the County Museum, the historical monuments – according to the List of historical monuments from Bistrita-Nasaud county - have also been distinguished through Decision no. 14/27.02.2003.

• **The transport and communication area**

This area has a total surface area of 196.23 ha, of which 156ha represent roads and 40.23ha railway routes, representing 8.6%, 6.9% and 1.7% of the entire surface within the city's borders.

• **Green spaces and sports areas**

The green space and sports areas of the municipality have a total surface area of 75.9ha, of which 36ha are in the city, representing 3.4% of the entire surface within the city's borders and include the following sub-areas:

- The municipal park with a surface of 14.7ha (including the stadium), part of Codrisor Hill with a

surface of 2.1ha where the town's swimming pool is located

- The sports and leisure club in the western part of the city, bordering the Western industrial area
- The entertainment area from the Eastern part of the city, which developed around the lake in Bistrita micro-hydro-electric power station.

• **The area of communal husbandry**

This stretches over a surface of 23.2ha, of which 11.4ha are situated in the city and represent 1% of the entire area within the city borders.

• **The area for the urban technical equipment**

This has a surface of 34.5ha, all situated within the city's borders and representing 1.5% of the town's surface area.

• **The area for public institutions and services**

This area stretches over a surface area of 284ha, of which 243.2ha are situated within the city's borders and represents 12.7% of the town's surface area.

• **Area with special use**

This area covers a surface area of 35.8ha, of which 28.3ha are situated within the city's borders, representing 1.6% of the town's surface area.

• **Protected areas and their boundaries (areas of historical, landscape, ecological value under sanitary protection)**

The Local Council's Decision no. 3 from 14.03.1995 established the list of protected natural areas and natural monuments of Bistrita- Nasaud county.

This list declares the town's park and the botanical garden of Liviu Rebreanu highschool, which stretch over an overall surface area of 6 ha, as protected areas. The park contains a specimen of the pagodas tree Ginkgo-biloba, declared a natural monument and thus protected.

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In the old hospital garden from Independence boulevard there are 2 specimens of Tisa (*Taxus baccata*) which were declared natural monuments.

The wooded area of Codrisor Hills was declared an area of valuable landscape. This area belongs to the protected area of Bistrita historical centre.

In these areas, construction authorisation includes a policy of preserving the environment and ecological balance, prohibiting the construction of production units. For Codrisor Hill there is a proposal for renovating the area that used to be a park in the period between the wars.

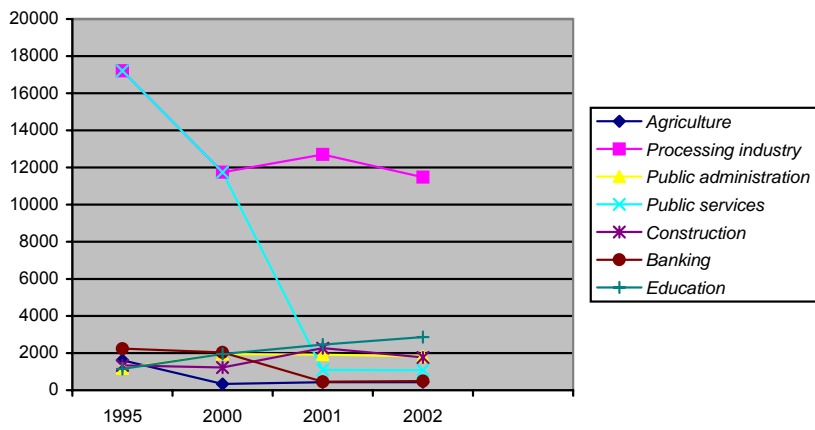
II. 2 Anthropic capital

II.2.1 Economic resources and their use

A.) Labour force

The active labour force in Bistrita municipality recorded a decreasing trend, mainly caused by the economic reorganisation in certain fields of activity, generally in the processing industry. Another factor leading to this reduction was the almost complete privatisation of the firms with state capital that started basing their activities on efficiency in the attempt to raise work productivity and thus become competitive.

Graphic no. 1 : Average number of employees by activity



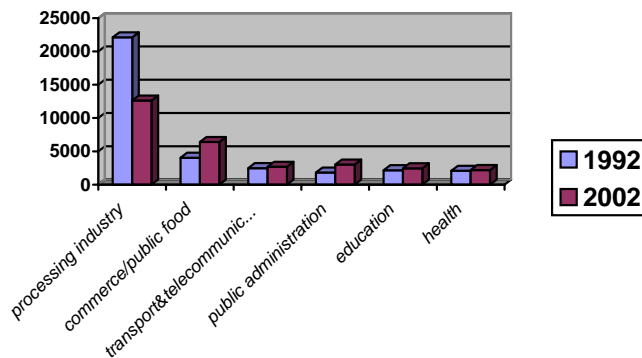
The active population by branches of the national economy

The active population dropped with 11% in 2002 compared with 1992.

The most affected branch was the processing industry. This was due to the massive reduction in the number of employees at firms such as COMELF SA, RAAL SA, ROMBAT SA, IPROEB SA, MOPAL SA, ARIO SA, MEBIS SA and others, as the consequence of privatisation, reorganization and the economic and financial blocking that affected the development of several such privatised firms.

A part of the dismissed population from the processing industry currently works in the services field. Although the percentage is high, the number of persons absorbed is insignificant.

Graphic no. 1: Employed population by activity

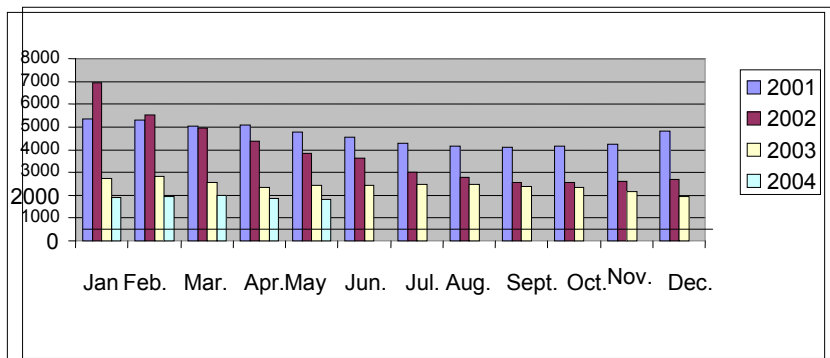


Unemployment in Bistrita municipality, 1994- 1998

Due to frequent reorganisations of national and local industry, Bistrita municipality witnessed a significant increase in the percentage of unemployed persons between 1994 and 2000. This was caused by:

- developments on labour market
- inefficient use of the labour force
- the decrease in work productivity and real salaries
- large part of the population capable of work being unemployed

Starting in 2000, there was a slight increase in the number of the employed population. This was due to the growth recorded in production activity in Bistrita municipality and the considerable growth in investments in development. Apart from foreign investment – such as LEONI, Roseyarns, Sarata weaving mill – investment programmes were also developed, including TERAPLAST, ROMBAT, RAAL etc.



B) Services for business

Banks

There are 11 banks operating in Bistrita municipality, most of which are branches of the most important private banks in Romania, one being CEC (the State Savings Bank). The only bank with a majority of foreign capital is Raiffeisen Bank.

Credit cooperatives

In Bistrita municipality there are 3 credit cooperatives offering alternative crediting to physical and legal persons.

Insurance system

The insurance market is represented by the big insurance companies with branches in Bistrita-Nasaud county as well as three local consulting and insurance firms.

Property market

The property market in Bistrita municipality is under represented. The major intermediary firms do not have branches in the municipality, a fact that make investment in the field more difficult.

Consultancy

Consulting activity is mainly carried out through the Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture in Bistrita Nasaud and through the Agricultural Consulting Centre, part of the Bistrita Nasaud Agricultural Department. A few private consulting firms specialised in judicial, architectural, land cadastre and technical and accounting fields also exist. The professional associations active at county level are: the group of technical and accounting experts, The Association of Evaluators in Romania – ANEVAR, The Architects' Union in Romania - Bistrita branch. Consulting activity in the economic field is not sufficiently developed and represents a weak point in the analysis of the services in the municipality.

C) The communications system

No.	Name	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
1.	Post Offices – total number	5	11	9	13	15
2.	Telephone subscriptions (fixed line network) – total number	11,017	17,093	22,577	23,588	22,903

II.2.2 Basic infrastructure

A.) Transport infrastructure:

Road

Bistrita municipality is situated on national road DN 17, which is also European road E 578, that connects the bordering counties of Suceava and Cluj. It connects the DN 15 A and DN 17 C, and connects Bistrita with the counties Maramures and Mures.

The national roads DN 17, DN 17A, DN 17C, DN 17D form the basic network that connects Bistrita municipality with all the localities of the county.

The national road DN 17 crosses the localities of Viisoara and Unirea, where it is the main road, while in the actually city, the route follows the streets Libertatii, Independentei, Garii, Republicii, 1st of December and Moldovei Road. DN 17 is the main connection between Transylvania and the north of Moldavia and the only one used for heavy traffic.

The network of roads between the localities in Bistrita municipality is as follows:

- DN 17 – Viisoara – Bistrita - Unirea
- DJ 154 – Sărata - Bistrita (DN17)
- DJ 151 – Sigmir - Bistrita (DN17)
- DJ 172 B – Slătinița - Unirea (DN 17)
- DC 8 – Ghinda - Bistrita

• Road traffic in Bistrita municipality: analysis of the current situation

Bistrita municipality is situated in the eastern part of Transylvania, close to the European road E 60 Oradea - Cluj-Tg. Mures - Brasov, which intersects the road DN 17 (E 576) and continues with E 58 Dej - Bistrita - Vatra Dornei - Suceava and the county roads 17 C (connection with Nasaud city) and 15 A (connection with Reghin city).

Bistrita municipality is situated at the crossroads of several important European and national roads that cross the country from east to west and connect Transylvania with northern Moldavia and from south to north connect Transylvania with Maramures.

• European traffic

The road junction is located on the European road E 58 at approx. 280 km from the western border.

There is intense merchandise and passenger traffic from east to west, connecting Hungary and Ukraine.

• National traffic

The roads DN 15A and DN 17 C, of national and inter-county importance, connect the bordering counties of Maramures and Mures.

DN 17 (E 58) crosses the municipality's administrative territory through the central streets of the localities of Viisoara, Bistrita and Unirea.

• Local traffic

Locally important connections use DN 17, Viisoara - Bistrita; Bistrita - Unirea; DJ 172B: Unirea -Slatinița; DJ 151 Bistrita -Sigmir; DJ 154 Bistrita -Sărata; DC 8 Bistrita -Ghinda.

Railway traffic

Bistrita municipality is connected to the national railway network, although no railway line crosses it. The railway lines crossing Bistrita county are 15-20 km from the municipality and they connect with the entire country.

Air traffic

Bistrita municipality does not have an airport, the closest domestic and international airports are 120 km away – in Cluj-Napoca – and 100 km away – in Targu-Mures.

• Local public transport

Passenger transport in Bistrita municipality is established by Local Council Decision no. 91 from 28th May 2001 and is performed based on the "Local public transportation for passengers through regular services Programme", approved annually by the Local Council of Bistrita municipality.

The transportation programme includes:

- the nominal list of transport routes
- the traffic schemes for each route
- the number of vehicles necessary for the route

The local transportation programme establishes a number of 10 routes to be allotted to the transport operators according to the tender organised by the mayorality of Bistrita municipality.

On the 10 established routes there are 14 transport operators, of which 2 perform independent activities, while the other 12 are grouped in 3 independent associations.

The 14 operators use 37 main vehicles and 6 reserve vehicles:

- busses: 14 +2 in reserve
- minibuses: 23 + 4 in reserve

The capacity of the public transport in Bistrita municipality is:

- buses :16 with 104 places, of which 28 seated
- minibuses : 7 with 17 places

9 with 15 places

3 with 14 places

1 with 13 places

3 with 11 places

3 with 10 places

Each route is covered daily according to the traffic scheme. The routes and transport capacity are adapted to the citizens' request, optimisation of the local public transport being a permanent objective of the local administration.

• Taxis

There are 31 transport operators in Bistrita municipality owning 235 authorised vehicles, as well as 95 independent operators. There are 18 taxi stations with 106 waiting spaces.

B) Urban infrastructure

No.	Category	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
1.	Total surface	14,547	14,547	14,547	14,547	14,547
2	Existing housing – total number	26,214	26,776	27,333	28,017	28,351
3.	Housing built with public funds – number	18,639	2,433	902	884	1,048
4.	Housing built with private funds - number	7,575	24,187	26,431	27,133	27,303
5.	Total habitable surface – m ²	958,000	952,117	1,058,337	1,087,042	1,108,408
6.	Habitable surface, public property - m ²	-	27,109	21,138	29,829	33,327
7.	Habitable surface, private property - m ²	-	919,787	1,037,199	1,057,213	1,075,081
8.	Length of city streets, total – km	125	143	148	148	148
9.	Length of modernised city streets, total - km	104	118	119	119	119
10.	One way length of the distribution network for drinking water – km	131	133.0	340.3	340.3	340.3
11.	One way length of the sewerage network - km	114.3	114.8	241.4	241.4	242.0
12.	One way length of the gas distribution network – km	34	82.0	122.7	127.3	128.3
13.	Number of registered buses	44	35	28	62	21

Electric power supply

The types and lengths of the electricity networks in Bistrita municipality:

- LA 20 kW – 30 km in Bistrita and the included localities
- LA low tension – 158 km in Bistrita
- LES medium tension – 53.13 km in Bistrita;
- Transformer station (building) – 103 in Bistrita and the included localities;
- Aerial transformer station – 35 in Bistrita.

On 31.12.2003, all housing built before 1989 was supplied with electricity.

New housing, built after 1989, is not entirely connected to the electric network.

On 31.12.2003 S.C.Electrica, Bistrita branch, recorded the following housing groups with no electricity supply:

No.	Location	Number of households
1.	Valea Căstăilor	24
2.	Drumul Cetății and Caisului Street	8
3.	După Cetate Street and Drumul Târpiului	17
4.	Subcetate Street - 276 settlements	912
5.	Subcetate Street – 30 settlements	30
6.	Compozitorilor and George Enescu streets	35
7.	R.C.Bucur Street – Bistrita	8
8.	Drumul Dumitrei Nou district	24
9.	Viișoara district	24
10.	Sigmir district	12
11.	Subcetate Street - 636 settlements	636

There are possibilities to extend the electricity network within the city borders and to the peri-urban area.

Malfunctions in energy supply are mostly due to the expansion of the built areas. This situation led to the necessity of connecting certain areas to the electricity network and supplementing the power in 2 areas: Lempes and Valea Jelnei.

A recent malfunction appeared because the landfill expanded in height, close to the medium power line (20 kV). The work for the ecological landfill is set to start; the technical plans (including the power supply) are currently being drawn up.

Thermal energy supply

1. Length of thermal energy network, 31.12.2003:
 - 29,047m primary thermal network
 - 34,600m thermal distribution network
2. Possibilities of expanding the thermal energy network:

The following actions are included in the strategy for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the thermal agent transportation and distribution system: eliminating the distribution network, extending the primary thermal network up to the consumers and installing thermal micro-stations at their locations.

3. Malfunctions in the supply network: in light of developments on the thermal energy market, the system currently used overrides the actual number of clients, which leads to risks for the functioning of the local thermal power plant.

Due to the advanced usage of the networks and their lack of balance (related to the low number of clients) there are flaws which produce losses. The losses affect the quality of the thermal parameters and fixing them requires disconnections.

The exploitation and dynamics of thermal energy supply

No.	Indicator	2002	2003	Estimated 2004
1.	Thermal energy produced and delivered at the Thermal Power Plant fence (Gcal)	199,631	141,872	101,530
2.	Thermal energy (Gcal) sold, of which:	143,336	84,562	44,870
	a) Domestic consumers	103,898	52,237	23,870
	b) Commercial consumers	17,757	15,842	10,000
	c) Industrial consumers	21,681	16,483	11,000
3.	Number of apartments connected to central heating system on 31 Dec.	7.750	4.000	4.000
4.	Number of industrial consumers	29	17	17
5.	Number of non-industrial consumers	165	144	144

The water supply and sewerage system

The County Water Department ,AQUABIS, runs the drinking water supply system and the used water evacuation system and performs the following activities:

1. Sewerage and cleaning of wastewater
2. Investment programmes needed for this activity
3. Design services and other specialist services
4. Acquiring, trading, assembling, repairing, checking and gauging the equipment for capacity flow measurement.

The water company ensures drinking water supply and runs the sewerage system for the 82,000 inhabitants of Bistrita municipality and 18,000 inhabitants of the rural area, as well as for 1,025 companies. The areas covered by the networks are on the route Cusma - Bistrita - Sieu Magherus - Lechinta, which has a 326km wastewater collection network.

The overall length of the drinking water supply network in Bistrita and its localities on 31.12.2003 was 378km. The overall length of the sewerage system in Bistrita and its localities on 31.12.2003 was 240 km. The ISPA application planned to start in 2005 includes the following activities: extending the water supply by 28.5km and sewerage systems by 21.65 km in Bistrita and the included localities of Ghinda, Viisoara, Unirea and Sigmir.

In the areas of Valea Budacului and Unirea there are malfunctions in the drinking water supply system that cause pressure drops during the period of maximum

consumption. Sewerage system problems are mainly due to the ancientness of municipality's networks.

The rehabilitation of 5.95km of the sewerage network and 10.45km of water supply network is planned subject to the availability of funds.

Gas network

The main activity of S.C.DISTRIGAZ NORD S.A. – Bistrita branch – is supplying natural gas to all clients on a continual basis and safely, as well as maintaining and running the distribution network.

The length of the natural gas distribution network in Bistrita municipality on 31.12.2003 was 134km and 29.1km of branches lines.

At the end of 2002, the following data was recorded:

- Number of regulation points: 3470
- Pipelines: 128.3 km
- Branch lines: 27.9km
- Household customers: 18,737
- Industry: 64
- Commercial customers: 490

As a result of activities performed in 2003 in the localities of Sigmir, Viisoara, Ghinda and Unirea, which form part of Bistrita municipality, the following was recorded:

- 3,015 titles were issued to the population ;
- 60 regulation points were established
- 5.7 km of pipelines were set up
- 1.2 km of branch lines were set up
- the number of the domestic customers grew by 3,788

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- the number of the industrial customers grew by 3
- the number of the commercial customers grew by 77

There is the possibility to extend the gas supply network to Sarata (8km) and Slatinita (5km).

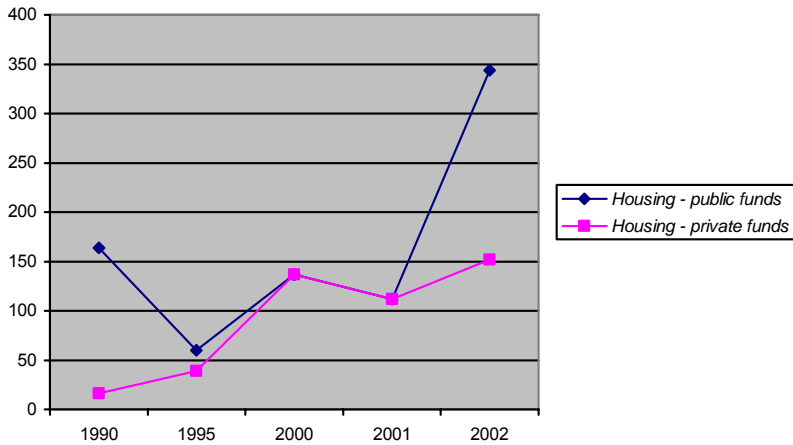
In Unirea there are malfunctions in the natural gas supply network, where the low pressure could be

improved by extension of the gas supply network to Slatinita.

Construction

Attracting governmental funds for the construction of ANL-type housing was possible at local level. This partially solved the housing situation of young families in the municipality.

Graphic no. 4 : Housing dynamics



Available space and land

After updating the Urban Master Plan, the town's surface areas increased from 2,259.8ha to 2,560.3ha. Within this area, the area of industrial units and deposits grew from 284ha (12.4%) to 381.5ha (14.9%).

There is an available area of approx. 40ha, in the areas of Valea Castailor, Drumul Tarpiului, Drumul Sigmirului. These fields can be concessioned or sold to investors for the building of industrial units that would create new working places in the municipality.

ANALYSIS: HUMAN CAPITAL

	Positive factors	Negative factors
Internal factors	<p>Strengths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low cost of Internet connection; • Production of car batteries (no. 1 in Romania – ROMBAT); • Production of electric cables, plastic materials (increasing production volume); • Production of PVC tubes (leading position - TERAPLAST); • Key businesses at county level (ROMBAT- car battery; RAAL-car radiators; TERAPLAST – PVC tubes; ELECTROPLAST – cables) maintain employment and have no major problems • Most companies belong to the private sector (Romanian and mix capital) • Privatisation process finalised at county level; • Banking services are increasing (e-banking, international banking, card transfer); • Foreign investments such as LEONI and Roseyarns attract other potential investors in the area; • Housing construction (e.g. ANL) contributes to solving social problems; • 40ha available for industrial activities; Most of the city is connected to the water supply, sewerage, gas, telephone and cable networks. 	<p>Weaknesses:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local industrial products are not international brands; • Low competitiveness on the international market for products with high added value; • Technological capability reaches only 4th level (basic production, with eventual minor modifications) out of a possible 7; • Lack of innovative production capacities (products with high added value or high innovative capacity for re-designing to the highest international standards); • Information technology is used for middle-level production; • Lack of competitive engineering programmes for key processes and optimal management of resources through the system of non-quality costs • Only a few companies have implemented the ISO 9000 quality management standards and there is no interest in implementing the EFQM, with the sole exception of SC ROMBAT SA; • The infrastructure needed to establish business incubators, technological and industrial parks is not properly developed. • Weak communication infrastructure (roads, networks) • Ecological problems: lack of ecological waste deposit. • Research, innovation and technological transfer are insufficiently developed compared with requirements. The real collaboration between university and industry in research and development domain is not sufficiently active. • Lack of software companies at county level; • The top 10 industrial sectors developed in the city (clothing,

	<p>textiles, food, shoes – under subcontracting system) don't include areas of high added value;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very low turnover per inhabitant at only 4,200 EURO/inhabitant • Lack of consistency and coherence in the implementation of urban development policy. • Insufficient land for industrial locations. • City districts lack necessary urban infrastructure: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Viisoara – sewerage • Sigmoid – water supply, sewerage • Sarata – gas supply, sewerage • Ghinda – sewerage, access road • Slatinita – water supply, sewerage, gas supply <p>Export products and services have a very low added value (textile subcontracting and goods transport);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The annual value of exports is very low compared with the turnover value at county level. • Reduced number of active SMEs: 47 per 1000 inhabitants; • The majority of SMEs are micro-enterprises (90%), then small enterprises (8%) and only 2% are medium sized enterprises; • Lack of business incubators, industrial and technological parks; • Low occupancy of tourist facilities (45%), even if the potential exists • Low number of foreign tourists (under 10%). • 2 Research Institutes/Centres; 28 researchers at county level; no company with research and development profile. • Crediting facilities for business development are not comparable to EU facilities in terms of favourable interest rates. • Fiscal facilities are not competitive with EU equivalents. <p>Inefficient energy policy (SC PRODITERM).</p>
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<p>External factors</p>	<p>Opportunities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Potential for the development of the following industrial branches: wire production, electric cables, PVC tubes, glassware • Slight increase in level of labour productivity • Slight increase in value of industrial production (6% in EURO) but not yet reaching a satisfactory level • Phare Programme, World Bank, EBRD, ISPA; • ISPA Programme for water supply in Bargaului Valley • Building of the road Cluj - Suceava • High tourist potential insufficiently exploited; <p>Establishment of strong public-private partnerships.</p>	<p>Threats:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foreign investment funds low in number compared with what is needed • Decrease in production volume in machinery industry and glassware (from 3% to 2% in one year), two of the most important industrial branches at city level. • Decrease in number of big enterprises (significant for jobs number) • Balance of external trade and imports (even if positive) is decreasing dramatically. • Lack of real and concrete measures to re-technologise processes and technological transfers will lower the competitiveness of the economic operators working in production. • Lack of technological innovation in all economic sectors makes accelerated economic development impossible. • Inadequate environmental protection policy at company level; • Illegal exploitation of the forests; • Slight decrease in forest surface • Older land owners cannot adapt to the market economy and do not benefit from an adequate consulting system; • The ago-zootechnical farms don't comply with environmental protection regulations; • Farmers don't have the necessary funds to co-finance the development of the agricultural sector; • Valuable tourist assets are badly preserved (Historical Centre); <p>Lack of know-how in accessing development funds.</p>
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Axis 1 Developing the productive sector and the interfacing services, strengthening competition in economic activities and promoting the private sector
 Axis 2 Improving and developing infrastructure
 Axis 3 Strengthening the potential of human resources, the capacity of the labour force to adapt to

market requirements and improving the quality of social services
 Axis 4 Supporting development of the town's suburbs
 Axis 5 Stimulating scientific research and technological development, innovation,

communications, information technology and creating the information society

Axis 6 Improving economic connections of the municipality with the partner towns

Human capital

Specific objectives:

1. Creating and developing new, efficient mechanisms for increasing competition between businesses by sustaining development and using technological innovations.
2. Supporting the creation and development of structures specialised in consultancy/ continuous formation in priority fields for developing sustainable business.
3. Supporting the creation of facilities focused on increasing technological capability, re-technologisation and the efficiency of production, with a focus on the key industrial sectors in the city.
4. Improving the active employment measures in order to encourage and increase the capacity to adapt to the permanently evolving needs of the labour market.
5. Supporting the creation of a local strategy to ensure certain facilities for local investors that invest in the municipality's development.
6. Creating and developing rehabilitation programmes for the town's road network and optimising local public transport.
7. Increasing energy efficiency at all levels: production, transport, supply and use of energy.
8. Analysing the possibility of building an airport for charter planes in the area.
9. Rehabilitation of supply and distribution networks for utilities at city level and in the districts.
10. Developing business infrastructure in terms of supporting the development of a brokerage market for the property market.
11. Developing promotion campaigns for local products (food, non-food, handicraft)
12. Supporting promotion strategies for the town at a European level in order to attract foreign investments.
13. Supporting the development of professional training programmes for the labour force involved in the key fields at municipal and county level.
14. Attracting new chain stores like Cash&Carry to or close to the municipal area.

II. 3 THE TOURIST POTENTIAL OF BISTRITA MUNICIPALITY

II.3.1 Evaluation of the tourist potential in terms of natural resources

Water

The town of Bistrita and the localities of Unirea, Viisoara, Sarata are located along the Bistrita river. The river and its branches have could be of tourist value if their capacity flow is regulated and the sources of pollution eliminated. The only current arrangement is at the area for water intake by the municipality – MHC area – situated on the left bank of the river Bistrita.

Mineral water resources

Mineral water resources in the area have been used in the past and it would be desirable and beneficial to use them again. Establishing 2 stations – one with salty water and mud, the other with sulphurous waters – would increase the tourist attractions of the municipality.

Green spaces

There is currently no support for rehabilitating the green areas of the municipality. The localities in the municipality tend to merge with the actual city with no green areas in-between. This is aesthetically bad for the area.

Codrisor Hill, situated on the left bank of the river Bistrita, has the potential to become a point of attraction for tourists.

II.3.2 Tourist potential in terms of human sources

Buildings

Bistrita municipality is formed by the town of Bistrita and other 6 localities: Ghinda, Sarata, Sigmir, Slatinita, Unirea and Viisoara and contains urban structures specific to Romanian, Hungarian and Saxon spirituality.

On the current List of Historical Monuments, Bistrita-Nasaud is mentioned 769 times, of which 209 are monuments, architectural ensembles or other sites, as follows:

- 12 archaeological sites
- 193 architectural sites
- 3 public forum monuments
- 1 funeral monument

The list of structures with cultural national value/historical monuments of exceptional national value in Bistrita municipality, as mentioned by Law 5/2000, include:

- civil urban buildings – Ion Zidaru House / Bistrita
 - the Silverer's House / Bistrita
 - Sirul Sugalete / Bistrita
- urban structures – the Urban Fortified Structure / Bistrita

Representative monuments

CLERICAL ARCHITECTURE

- The Orthodox Church "Intrarea in biserica a Maicii Domnului" – Unirii Square no. 8
- The Evangelical Church – Central Square
- The Roman-Catholic Church "Sfanta Treime" – Gheorghe Sincai Street no.26

CIVIL ARCHITECTURE

- The Silverer's house
- Andreas Beuchel's house (House of Ion Zidaru)
- The "Sugalete" architectural ensemble

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE

- The Cooper's Tower – the only remaining tower of the original 18 included in the defensive city wall.

CONDITION OF THE MONUMENTS

The monuments renovated with governmental funds in the municipality are: The Silverer's House, Ion Zidaru House, Sugalete, the wooden church "Sfintii Arhangheli Mihail si Gavriil", while the monuments currently in renovation are: The Evangelical Church, Sugalete/House 13.

Restoration works are few and insufficiently supported financially; there are no programmes/projects for rehabilitation as of yet and no involvement of private capital in preservation; there is a lack of experienced specialists needed to work on historical monuments.

Bistrita defines an urban area in terms of the construction of the precinct wall. The urban space is representative and organised around the church, from where the streets begin and head towards the town gates. The area of the former medieval fortress has a surface area of approximately 41.45 ha.

The existing buildings (a large number of them being historical monuments) are in an advanced state of disrepair and have no historical plaques.

Tourist interest could be stimulated by preserving the authenticity of local monuments and its attractiveness.

The preservation and transmission of the historical values to future generations is a duty for the inhabitants and the responsible authorities.

TOURIST INFRASTRUCTURE

Tourism in Bistrita municipality and its development:

No.	Category	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2004
1	Number of accommodation units	7	7	9	9	8	13
2	Accommodation capacity (places)	684	594	741	721	573	797
3	Number of hotels	5	5	6	6	6	8
4	Number of places in hotels	508	508	545	521	371	627
5	Number of children's camps	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	Number of places in camps	160	70	160	160	160	160

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7	Number of pensions and motels	1	1	2	2	2	3
8	Number of places in pensions and motels	16	16	36	40	42	88
9	Camp sites	2	2	2	2	2	2
10	Number of places in camp sites	45	58	58	64	72	82

Tourist facilities

No.	Type	Rating	Accommodation capacity (places)	Number of rooms	Other facilities
1.	Hotel "Coroana de Aur"	3 stars	189	109 + 4 app.	Internet Parking
2.	Hotel "Diana"	3 stars	125	57 + 8 app.	Parking (50 cars) Conference Room – (200 persons). Gymnasium
3.	Hotel "Codrișor"	3 stars	42	21	Parking – (20 cars)
4.	Hotel "Cora"	3stars	50	28	Parking – (15 cars)
5.	Hotel "Castelano"	3 stars	40	18	Internet Parking – (20 cars)
6.	Hotel "Flamingo"	3 stars	30	15	Internet Parking – (20 cars) Conference Room – (100 persons).
7.	Hotel "Bistrita"	2 stars	97	47 + 2 app.	Internet Parking – (20 cars) Conference Room – (30 persons).
8.	Hotel "Decebal"	2 stars	54	27 + 1 app.	Internet Parking – (10 cars)
9.	Pension "Ștefan"	-	14	7	Parking – (7 cars)
10.	Motel "Azuro"	-	44	23	Parking
11.	Pension "Sheriff"	-	30	14	Parking – (20 cars)
12.	Camp site	-	52	22	Parking – (30 cars)
13.	Camp site	-	30	15	Parking

Bistrita municipality has a high tourist potential which is insufficiently exploited. There are no professional tourist guides and no promotional materials.

There are 10 tour and transport agencies active in Bistrita: a Tourist Information Point at the Municipal Culture House, created as part of the PHARE programme, and the Youth and Tourism Department within the mayoralty. New headquarters are needed for the Tourism Office, as its current location is not easily accessible by tourists.

Tourism

Category	Current status	Historical centre	Municipality
Consulting services	- 10 Agencies for tourism and transport - Tourism Information Office located in the Municipal Culture House - Youth and Tourism Office –	- 4 Agencies located on the streets N. Titulescu and L. Rebreanu and at Petru Rares Square - Tourist Information Office located in the Municipal Culture	- 6 agencies within the city's border - no agency in the affiliated localities

	Bistrita City Hall	house - Youth and Tourism Office – Bistrita City Hall	
Accommodation capacity	- 8 hotels - 2 pensions - 1 motel - 2 camp sites	Hotel "Coroana de Aur" and "Bistrita" in Petru Rares Square	- Hotels "Cora", "Codrișor", "Castelano" located in the municipal park - hotels "Diana", "Flamingo", "Decebal" within the city border - pensions, motels, camp sites located in the affiliated localities Unirea and Viisoara
Restaurants	- 19 restaurants - 14 pizzerias	- 5 restaurants located in the historical centre - 5 pizzerias	- 5 restaurants in the municipal park - 9 restaurants within the city's border - 4 pizzerias within the city's borders
Other tourist attractions	- 13 clubs+bars+terraces - 7 dancing clubs	- 7 bars in the historical centre - no dance club	- 6 bars, terraces within the city's borders - 7 dance clubs

Tourist potential generated by cultural resources – CULTURAL TOURIST RESOURCES

SHOW ROOMS, EXHIBITIONS, MUSEUMS

Bistrita municipality has the "George Cosbuc" Municipal Culture House which operates under the aegis of the mayoralty and owns a performance hall on Albert Berger Street no. 10 and an exhibition hall at Little Square no. 18.

Each of the 6 localities in the municipality has a culture house.

Other cultural activities take place at the Art Galleries of the Plastic Artists' Union (located in Central Square), at the Art Gallery of the County Department for Art, Cults and Cultural Patrimony in Petru Rares Square no.1, at the Art gallery of the College "Corneliu Baba", and in the 6 exhibition halls of the County Museum Complex of Bistrita-Nasaud, located on Blvd Gen. Gh. Balan.

The museum has 6 permanent exhibition halls and 6 temporary exhibitions. A wooden church from the 18th century (historical monument) is on display inside the museum as well as a dendrological park.

STATUES AND MONUMENTS

The architectural reservation of the municipality include the "Andrei Muresanu" statue by the sculptor Cornel Medrea, the statue of the poet "George Cosbuc" by the sculptor G. Covalschi located at the entrance to the municipal park, the statue of the writer "Liviu Rebreanu" by Romul Ladea at Unirii Square. Outside the reservation there are 5 busts: Avram Iancu by Mircea Mocanu at Petru Rares Square, George Cosbuc by Mihai Barbu located inside the County Department for Culture, Cults and Cultural Patrimony, the hospodar Al.I.Cuza, situated in front of the Police Station, and "Capul de expresie" along with 5 other commemorative monuments: a monument to the Jewish people, national heroes, the Russian soldier, former political convicts, and the German monument from Slatinita, as well as a few other monuments of public forum ("Praguri", "Măiastră" and "Monumentul Veteranilor").

B I S T R I T A

Tourist routes

1. Trip to Rodnei Mountains. Route: Bistrita Nasaud - The Carstic Ensemble Tausoare-Zalion. National road 17C.

2. Trip to Bargaului Mountains. Route: Bistrita - "Dracula's Castle"- Tihuta Pass. National Road DN 17
3. Trip to Suhardului Mountains. Route: Bistrita - Sangeorz Bai - Valea Vinului, Lala lake. National road DN 17 D.

SWOT ANALYSIS: URBAN TURISM

SWOT urban tourism	Positive factors	Negative factors
Internal	<p>Strengths</p> <p>Bistrita Municipality and its affiliate localities – Ghinda, Sarata, Sigmir, Slatinita, Unirea and Viisoara – preserve buildings and urban structure specific for Romanian, German and Magyar spirituality.</p> <p>The development framework of the locality, the Livezile-Bargau inter-mound depression along the river Bistrita, surrounded by hills of 450-680m in height (Schieferberg, Schullerwald, Burich), offer a panoramic view of the city and its neighbourhood.</p> <p>Bistrita contains most of the municipality's heritage; it still preserves the perimeter of the old medieval fortress (Bistriz).</p> <p>Ring-road to carry the heavy traffic in transit;</p> <p>Existing industrial platform doesn't affect the protected area;</p> <p>Buildings part of the municipality's cultural heritage have been taken over by persons available to invest in their rehabilitation;</p> <p>Interest to enclose the restored monuments of Arcalia, Herina, Livezile and Tarpiu; the rural reserves of Dorolea and Livezile;</p> <p>Existence of human and institutional potential to organise representative and polarising events for the area;</p> <p>Economic development shows relatively ascending trend;</p> <p>Large number of hotels and public food units;</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Lack of action plan containing measures, projects and responsibilities in the following fields: habitation, technical infrastructure, public space, traffic, tourism, commerce, services, handicrafts, small enterprises and industry; aiming to preserve the authenticity of the historical area, crucial for tourism development;</p> <p>Lack a global information system to support patrimony monitoring;</p> <p>Lack or insufficient exploitation of patrimony, inadequate marking of the monuments, lack of traffic plaques to pre-signal and signal historical monuments, lack of visiting schedule of the monuments, lack of tour guides, inadequate lighting;</p> <p>Unprofessional interventions in the protected areas, especially within the perimeter of the old fortified urban ensemble in Bistrita, often to the detriment of the original substance; lack of specialists and operators authorised to restore historical buildings;</p> <p>Tolerance within the historical area of activities incompatible with the function and significance of such an area;</p> <p>Lack of capitalisation of historical buildings and medieval spaces; doubtful quality of public monuments placed in these spaces;</p> <p>Damage to protected areas around the historical monuments;</p> <p>Insufficient promotion of handicrafts and small enterprises; loss of traditional professions, especially in the constructions field, with the knowledge and skills to restore historical monuments;</p> <p>Inadequate development of the communication network; deficient system for connecting the city and affiliate localities with the regional and European traffic network.</p> <p>Traffic problems in the city (especially in the historical area), lack of parking places in the suburbs, lack of adequate marking for the traffic and cycle lanes.</p>

		<p>Deficient public transport and use of environmentally unfriendly means of transport</p> <p>Deficiencies in the urban infrastructure;</p> <p>Lack of selective waste collection and lack of ecological waste deposit.</p> <p>Insufficient financial support and low capitalisation of patrimony through cultural activities;</p> <p>Historical and architectural reserve area preponderantly inhabited by disadvantaged population, who are not available and lack the financial means to accept the challenges of such an zone.</p> <p>Insufficient education and awareness of the population regarding patrimony values.</p> <p>Insufficient sporting and leisure arrangements for locals and tourists.</p> <p>Lack of capitalisation of tourism and curative potential of the municipality.</p> <p>Lack of detailed tourism concept.</p> <p>Low attractiveness of tourism; services and consulting provided at low standards; low number of hotels, private pensions, cultural events, festivals, thematic routes, conferences, exhibitions; inadequate use of historical decor for cultural events; lack of capitalisation of multicultural and multi-confessional traditions of the city.</p> <p>Insufficient and inadequate location of the Tourism Information offices; lack of tourist maps, professional tour guides and tourist posters;</p> <p>Inexistent or lack of updated local, regional or national Web sites including tourism and cultural information.</p>
External	<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Geographic location of the city and its appurtenance to a region with a high tourism potential at national and international level.</p> <p>Localities with curative potential, natural reserves, hunting areas: Blajenii de Jos, Colibita, Cusma, Lunca Ilvei, Parva, Piatra Fantanele, Posmus, Sangeorz-Bai, Valea Mare, Valea Vinului; opportunity to exploit the reserves existing in the county: Bargaului, Calimani and Rodnei mountains; cultural tourism, ecological tourism, thematic routes; international sporting events.</p> <p>Mineral water resources in Viisoara, Slatinita and Sarata with a tourism and curative potential - not yet exploited.</p> <p>Particular and diverse spirituality of the municipality as a result of the combination of the Romanian, German and Hungarian elements in the localities' structure and buildings.</p> <p>Recognition of Bistrita's attractiveness in specific literature.</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Lack of motivation in tourism caused by loss of authenticity of local patrimony, uncontrolled or doubtful interventions resulting in depersonalisation of the city and affiliated localities and devaluation of the medieval public space.</p> <p>Alteration of the ratio of historical city-park-perimetral hills.</p> <p>Decrease in the recreational area of the town.</p> <p>Aggravation of the problems in historical area caused by the difficulty of forbidding vehicle traffic in this zone and the lack of parking spaces.</p> <p>Lack of a coherent concept regarding the road traffic at municipal level.</p> <p>Low opportunities for ring road.</p> <p>Alteration of the perception area of the historical monuments.</p> <p>Depersonalisation of the affiliated localities.</p> <p>Doubtful professional level of cultural events, which are not</p>

<p>The town of Bistrita is easily recognoscible, particularly given the buildings from the old medieval fortress, and could become very attractive for tourists subject to the preservation of the historical authenticity;</p> <p>Big number of representative historical monuments that could be exploited and included in tourist circuits.</p> <p>Possibility to capitalise on the historical frame for organising cultural events, festivals, concerts, parades, exhibitions and museums, laboratories, workshops, trainings.</p> <p>Opportunity to achieve the status of "historical city".</p> <p>Handicraft tradition in the area.</p> <p>Multicultural and multi-confessional tradition of the town.</p> <p>Favourable conditions for accommodation spaces like youth hostels/area for painting camps, sculptors, agro-tourism by using historical buildings and sites.</p> <p>Set up the premises for free initiatives aimed at developing the economic potential and technical and social infrastructure.</p> <p>Close connection with Romanian Diaspora of German origin; attraction of foreign tourist agencies etc.</p> <p>Twinning relations with other cities.</p>	<p>representative for the promotion of the authentic values and belittle the area; insufficient capitalization of the historical monuments through cultural events.</p> <p>Irrational exploitation of the forestry resources in the neighbouring areas; lack of protection for green zones.</p> <p>Loss of control of pollution phenomenon; approval of some investments without respect for ecological technologies and specific protection of the area.</p> <p>Risk of neglecting infrastructure works.</p>
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URBAN TOURISM/ PROTECTED AREAS

Tourist objectives:

1. The rehabilitation and capitalisation of the historical monuments and the protected areas around them, paying attention to the danger of loosing authenticity, coherence and therefore the attractiveness of the local patrimony.
2. Adopting an action programme for the protected areas with measures, projects and responsibilities in the fields: habitation, technical infrastructure, public spaces, traffic, tourism, commerce, services, handicrafts, small enterprises;
3. Developing a network of inter-regional and European traffic, solving the malfunctions in road traffic and the state of the thoroughfares, building bridges, cycle lanes;
4. Restraining and gradually eliminating vehicle traffic from the perimeter of the Historical Centre, reserving parking places in the protected area.

5. Reconsideration of the general image of the town / remodelling and rehabilitating the existing built environment and the public spaces.
6. Arranging the banks of the river Bistrita between Unirea and Sarata, connecting them to the green area of the historical city and including Schifferberg Hill in an entertainment area of the city.
7. Organising cultural manifestations and events, capitalisation of the historical centre, transmitting the multicultural and multi-confessional traditions of the area
8. Extending and increasing the tourist services, presenting the tourist attractions including cultural information
9. Promoting handicrafts and traditional professions and integrating them into a general tourist concept
10. Sensitising the population to the value, beauty and potential of the historical city.

III. Social capital

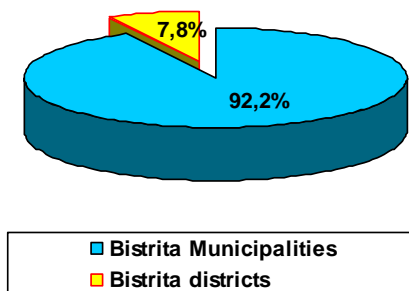
III.1 POPULATION STRUCTURE AND DYNAMICS

According to the data supplied by the County Department for Statistics Bistrita-Nasaud, the population of Bistrita municipality on 1 January 2004 was 82,689, a fall compared with the data from the census in 1992, when the population was 87,710 inhabitants. A natural negative growth in the population of 0.94% was recorded. The main demographic indicators for Bistrita municipality are:

Affiliated localities	Total population 2002	Number of households *
1. Bistrita	74,933	24,776
2. Ghinda	724	207
3. Sarata	1,039	293
4. Sigmir	786	208
5. Slatinita	731	204
6. Unirea	1,653	504
7. Viisoara	1,393	368
Total	81,259	26,560 (26,320)**

* preliminary data – 2002 census

** final data – 2002 census

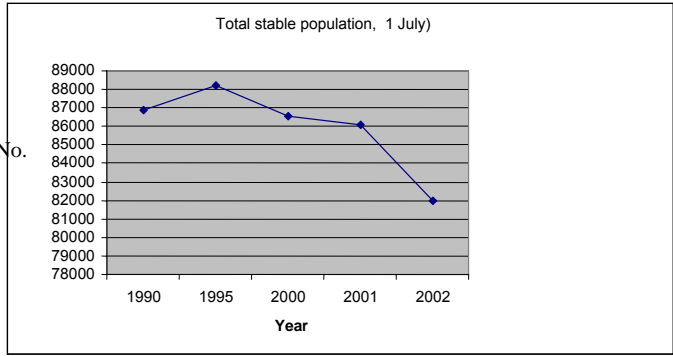


Structure of population by age, comparison between 1992 and 2002

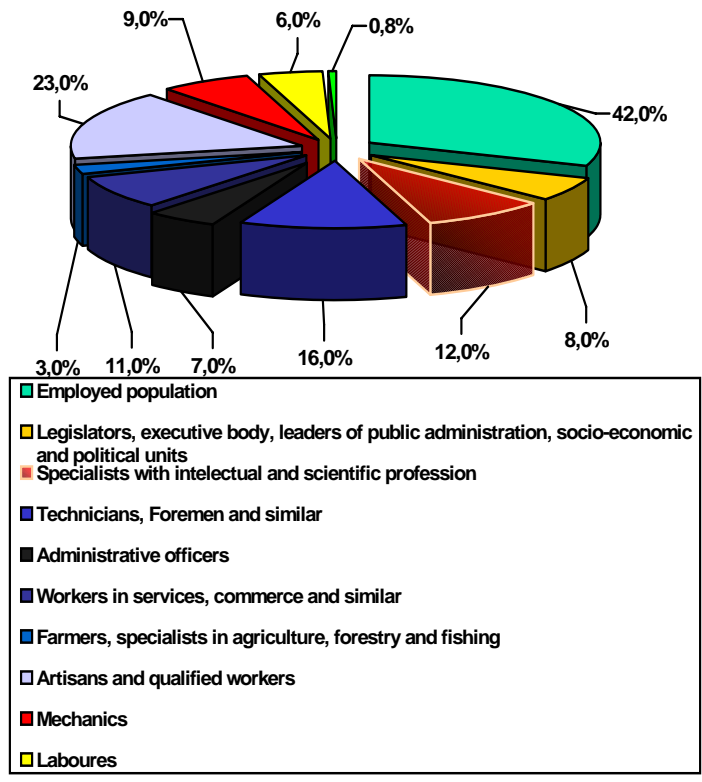
Age group	1992	%		2002	%	Differences	
						No.	%
			18%				
0-4 years	7,955	9%	}	3,939	4.8%	- 4,016	- 49%
5-9 years	8,711	10%		4,301	5.2%	- 4,410	- 42%
10-14 years	8,795	10%		7,136	8.7%	- 1,659	- 20%
15-19 years	7,672	8%	}	7,995	9.8%	+ 323	+ 5%
20-24 years	7,663	8.5%		6,217	7.6%	- 1,446	- 20%
25-29 years	7,565	8.6%		6,538	8%	- 1,027	- 14%
30-34 years	9,262	10.5%		7,771	9.5%	- 1,491	- 17%
35-39 years	8,839	10%		6,550	8%	- 2,289	- 26%
40-44 years	6,194	7.1%		7,769	9.5%	+ 1,575	+ 21%
45-49 years	3,660	4.1%		7,540	9.2%	+ 3,880	+ 52%
50-54 years	2,998	3.4%		5,250	6.4%	+ 2,252	+ 43%
55-59 years	2,400	2.7%		2,984	3.6%	+ 584	+ 20%
60-64 years	2,025	2.3%		2,335	2.8%	+ 310	+ 14%
65-69 years	1,670	1.9%	}	1,789	2.2%	+ 429	+ 7%
70-74 years	942	1%		1,397	1.7%	+ 455	+ 33%
75 years and over	1,359*	1.5%		1,748	2.1%	+ 389	+ 23%
TOTAL	87,710			81,259		- 6,451	

- including ages not declared

POPULATION TREND IN BISTRITA MUNICIPALITY 1990-2002



Population size according to field of activity
Bistrita – 2002 census



III. 2 SOCIAL SERVICES CHILD PROTECTION

Identifying problems

Children with special needs

On 1 April 2004 a number of 780 children with special needs were attending classes in 4 special units within the municipality area.

- Special school no.1 Bistrita: 192
- Special school no.2 Bistrita: 190
- Professional school Sf. Maria Bistrita: 336
- Special school Lacrima Unirea: 62

This type of institution does not encourage relationships with parents/extended family or the community the child comes from, making reintegration within the family and professional environments.

Another important aspect is represented by the huge costs that a residential regime involves, the children with disabilities not being able to benefit from the entire range of services they need.

Evaluation of the children proved the following:

- of the 382 children in the 2 special schools in Bistrita:
 - 103 children need protection in services of residential type
 - 63 children can attend the daily centres
 - 64 children could travel daily to the centres
 - the rest attend school daily

Programmes and services developed between 1997 and 2004 in Bistrita municipality

1. Residential-type protection

On 1.07.1998, the County Department for Children Rights (DJPDC) took over the protection units located in the municipality, including the children's shelter with 151 children between 0 and 3 years old. The trend in the number of children since the takeover is as follows:

CENTRE	Number of children on 12 June 1997	Number of children on 01 July 1998	Number of children on 01 Jan. 1999	Number of children on 01 Jan. 2000	Number of children on 01 Jan. 2001	Number of children on 01 Jan. 2002	Number of children on 01 Jan. 2003	Number of children on 01 Apr.:2004
BISTRITA	151	113	82	78	91	95	38	31
		75 %	54 %	51.5 %	60 %	63 %	25 %	21%

The most important indicator is the average number of months a child spends in an institution: 70.92 months before the DJPDC takeover, 18.89 months in 2000, 9.7 months in 2001 and 7.8 months in 2002.

In the third trimester of the year 2002, the percentage of children aged between 0 and 3 was of 3.7% from the overall number of children in institutions in Bistrita Nasaud, compared with 6.7% at national level. The deinstitutionalisation indicator for the same period is 12.11%, compared with 8.20% on a national level.

Children who returned to their families are considered successful cases. They remain in the attention of the

service and are supervised until relations with their family members become normal again.

Reform institutions

I. The discontinuities that appear in the process of nursing a child due to the transfer from one institution to another or from one group to another within the same institution have negative effects for the future development of the child. In order to diminish these phenomena, the Bistrita placing Centre modified the category of interned children: from 0-3 years to 0-7 years.

B I S T R I T A

II. Another major preoccupation is improving the living standards in the placement centres in the sense of creating a family atmosphere.

This can be achieved in 2 ways:

1. training the staff to correspond to the mental, emotional and physical needs of the children
2. reorganising and adapting the spaces as well as ensuring the necessary equipment for creating familiar conditions, a process performed with extra budgetary resources (World Bank, ANPCA, SERA Foundation etc)

III. The final point in the reorganisation of the institution was the transformation into a centre of social community services, a process shown in the

new Organisational Chart approved by the County Council starting 1.01.2003.

The services included in the new structure are:

- the service for child abandonment prevention through family planning
- the service for monitoring, assistance and support of pregnant women
- the service for child reintegration into the family
- the maternal centre
- the counselling and support service for parents
- the emergency centre for receiving babies and for evaluation
- the centre for family placement
- the day centre.

Staff training**Educational and care staff trends**

CENTRE	Number of staff, 1 July 1998			Number of staff, 1 April 2004			
	Total staff	Medical staff	Education and care staff	Total staff	Qualified staff	Medical staff	Education and care staff
BISTRITA	134	45	59	76	14	12	29

Since the takeover of the institutions, a number of 84 children were reintegrated with natural families that live in the municipality.

Currently, a number of 175 children are being monitored; their institutionalisation being prevented through counselling and/or material support, and a number of 6 children for whom institutionalisation was prevented by reimbursing various expenses.

2. Protection of the family**A. Placing the child in a family**

On 31.06.1997 there were 49 children given into custody of families/persons resident in Bistrita. Between 1.07.1997 and 1.04.2004 placement decisions were issued for 169 children, currently there

are 108 active cases of children given into custody of family/persons.

B. Placing the child with a professional maternal assistant

On 1.04.2004 there were 66 foster families hired that were resident in the town of Bistrita, looking after a number of 79 children whose parents live in the county.

Since the activity started, the protection system in the professional placement families offered shelter and care to a number of 64 children aged between 0 and 10 years, with parents living in Bistrita. Of these:

- 48 are still in the system
- 10 were reintegrated with their natural families

- 6 were adopted

C. The maternal centre in Bistrita

This type of service started functioning in February 1998 with a capacity of 8 places.

Until 1.04.2004, 54 mother-child couples and 2 pregnant women benefited from protection.

D. Adoption

- a number of 54 national adoptions were made in the period 1997-2004

E. Collaboration with the community

a. Involvement/implication of the local community

A study carried out in Bistrita-Nasaud county shows that the majority of local councils do not have a social clerk, transferring the responsibility for this work to persons that already have other duties and are not specialised in the field.

A project was initiated after the study called "The preparation of the county social clerks for the decentralisation of services in the field of child rights protection in Bistrita Nasaud County". The project was financed by the "Foundation for an open Society" and was implemented between 1.08.1999 and 1.08.2000. Its specific objectives were:

- decentralisation of the activity for protecting child rights through involving the local authorities
- training mayoralty staff for solving a maximum number of social cases without the direct involvement of the DJPDC staff
- creating a functional professional network at county level that would act coherently in solving problems regarding child rights.
- reducing the number of institutionalised children.

b. Co-operation with NGOs

We present a few of the co-operation activities developed in this period with the NGO's that were working in the county:

- SERA Romania

The period 1996-1998: expenses were made for supporting the DJPDC activity – the donation of a vehicle, financing project for the salary payment of the

DPC employees, operating expenses and expenses involved in supporting families in critical situations

2001: expenses incurred for the rehabilitation of the placement centres - CP Bistrita: rehabilitation of the thermal installations in buildings A, B and C and equipping with domestic electrical equipment

2002: the rehabilitation of thermal installations in building D at CP Bistrita; financial support for 60 foster families

2003: financial support for the child abandonment prevention centre through family planning: petrol cost, vehicle maintenance costs, salaries, consultancy services, financial support for 21 maternal assistants between October and December 2003.

- financial support for 22 foster families in January 2004.

- Happy Children

- activities, run together with DJPDC, aiming to protect children by giving custody or placing children with professional foster families

- expenses incurred for supporting the activity of DJPDC

- expenses incurred for financing programmes related to child abandonment prevention and child integration with the natural family

- expenses incurred for the reorganisation of placement centres

- The Alternative

- activities developed together with DJPDC

- expenses incurred in supporting the activity of DJPDC

- supporting the social and professional integration of persons over 18 years that leave the protection system.

- Love Basket

- expenses incurred in the reorganisation of the placement centres

- expenses incurred in financing the programmes related to the abandonment prevention or child integration with the natural family

- expenses incurred in supporting the activity of DJPDC

- activities incurred by DJPDC for child protection and child placement

- donations or patronage made to the placement centres, in the child's interest

B I S T R I T A

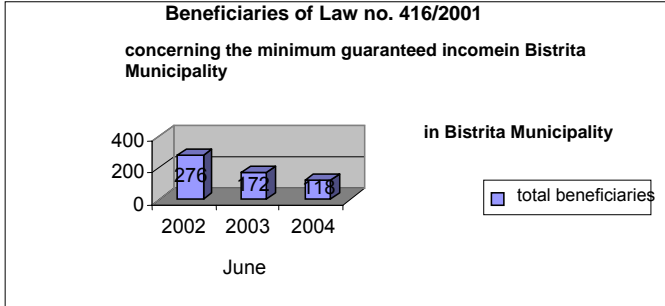
The municipal centre for social services has the following departments:

- the department of social service
- the department for assisting handicapped persons

- the service shelter for elderly persons
- the financial service
- the counselling office for the Rroma community
- dentist practice

The activity of social assistance takes place within these departments by applying the current laws:

Law no 416/2001 concerning the minimum guaranteed income



Currently, there are 182 persons benefiting from the right to eat at the social assistance canteen according to Law 208/ 1997. Twenty-one of them pay 30% of their income, while 161 use it for free.

No. of persons	Payers	Non-payers	Children	Adults	Retired	No income	Sick persons	At home	Amount spent (thou. ROL)
182	21	161	154	28	11	12	12	12	2,607,148

Applying the stipulations of Emergency Ordinance no. 81/2003 regarding granting help with heating living spaces and ensuring the necessary funds to supply thermal energy and natural gas to the population, as well as taking measures for strengthening financial discipline.

In respect of Emergency ordinance 105/2003, a number of 1,277 requests were submitted for complementary allocations, of which 1,254 were approved, and 389 requests for mono-parental support, of which 378 were approved.

The Shelter for Mature Persons is a service within the Social Services Municipal Centre that works according to the Laws 17/2000 and 705/2001 regarding the national system of social assistance.

The Shelter for Elderly Persons ensures:

- the independence and safety of assisted persons
- the respect towards the identity, integrity and dignity of elderly persons through the conditions offered
- maintaining or improving the physical and intellectual capacities of the assisted persons
- stimulating participation in social life
- facilitating and encouraging inter-human relations, including the families of the elderly persons
- supervision and necessary medical assistance, according to the stipulations on social health insurance
- preventing and treating the consequences of the aging process.

No. of beneficiaries as of the end of 2003	No. of beneficiaries in June	Accommodated persons	Assisted persons by gender	Persons living in Bistrita municipality	Persons from outside Bistrita	Average age of assisted persons	Monthly costs/ assisted persons (thou. ROL)
38	41	41	M - 21 F - 20	14	27	78	5,100

The department for assisting handicapped persons has the following duties:

- makes social investigations regarding the modifications occurring in the physical, mental or social status of the handicapped person that could modify the decision to benefit from rights and facilities
- makes social investigations in order to offer the monthly allowance for handicapped persons
- makes proposals to the local council regarding the approval of the list with handicapped persons and their personal assistants for giving free season tickets for public transportation.

Disabled beneficiaries of free transport services – according to legal provisions

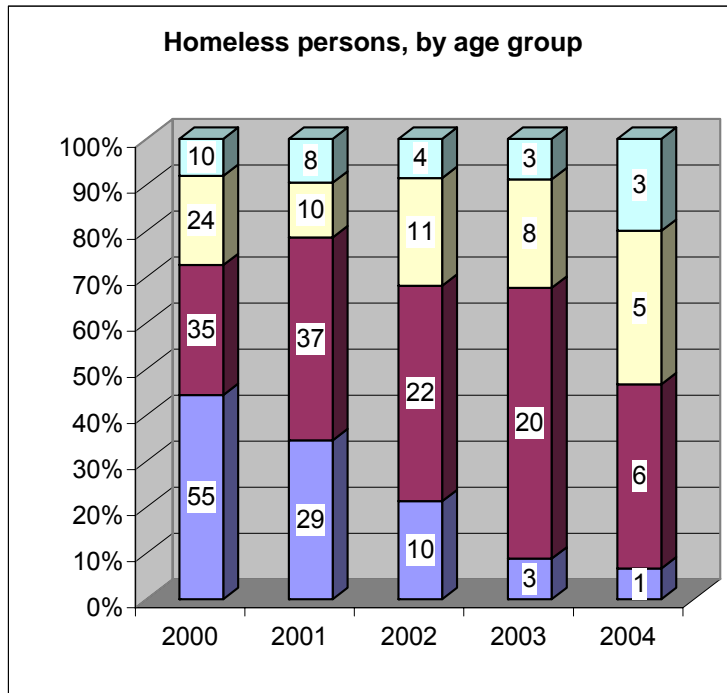
Registered files (no.)	Approved files (no.)	Disabled people	Severely disabled people	Personal assistants	Value of the transport services in 2003 (thou. ROL)	Value of the transport 01.01.2004–01.06.2004 (thou. ROL)
268	266	131	86	49	229,200	228,000

The beneficiaries of Emergency Ordinance 102/1999 regarding the protection of people with handicaps: 137 persons are assisted and benefit from a personal assistant hired by the mayoralty of Bistrita municipality.

Accommodation Centre for the Homeless

This is a social protection shelter for persons temporarily lacking a home or persons who are in social risk situations.

The persons assisted through the Accommodation Centre for Homeless Persons are supported in the attempt to integrate in the working environment or by guiding them to the public service specialised in work mediation – County Office for Employment (AJOFM) Bistrita.



The Office for Roma Counselling

This office's main objective is improving access for Roma citizens to social services and helping them participate in the economic, social and cultural life of the community.

The office has the following responsibilities:

- analysing the social and economic situation of Roma families and making proposals according to each individual case
- supporting the Roma population who have means of support and in order to obtain identity papers and civil state documents
- supporting the Roma population who have no means of support in obtaining financial and material support, according to the law
- writing and implementing projects/programmes specific to Roma problems, financed by external or internal funds that aim to improve the situation for Roma citizens.

Data on the Roma population

The data obtained from the March 2001 Census shows that the Roma community of Bistrita numbers 1973 persons.

The number of children in educational institutions

The data obtained from the School Inspectorate indicates that 27 children are part of the pre-school education system, 131 attend the primary school, 87 secondary school and 16 attend highschool.

The number of beneficiaries of social services

A number of 43 Roma families from Bistrita municipality benefit from the stipulations of Law 416/2001 regarding minimum guaranteed income and 85 persons benefit from meals at the social canteen according to Law 208/1997.

The Stomatology office

The stomatology office is runs according to Emergency Ordinance 124/1998 republished, regarding the organisation and functioning of medical offices.

The categories of beneficiaries are:

- the elderly persons from the Bistrita shelter for elderly persons

- the persons from the "Casa Sperantei" temporary shelter for homeless persons
- the persons who benefit from social help
- the persons whose income per family member does not exceed the minimum level.

III.3 THE HEALTH OF THE POPULATION

III.3.1 Evaluation of the health care infrastructure

- **The network of public medical services**

Provision of medical services for the population in the year 2003 was possible through the medical services network – public, mixed and private – as follows:

No.	Public health services	Number
1.	County hospital	1
2.	- Private polyclinic - Public polyclinic	1 1
3.	- Individual medical consultation rooms (family medicine): - Used in commodity - Private - Rented	44 29 15 10
4.	- Private laboratories for medical analysis (radiology and imagistic)	2
5.	- Scholarly medical centres	8
6.	- Mental Health Laboratory	1
7.	- Pharmaceutical warehouse	2
8.	Dental surgery: - public - in commodity - private - rented - school dental surgery	39 14 21 3 5
9.	Drug stores: - private - state owned with closed circuit	24 21 3
10.	- laboratories for dental techniques	31
11.	- Stomatology Centre	1

The state of the county hospital, the most representative medical facility – staff structure and services

HEALTH EMPLOYEES: 2004

No.	Staff	Number
1.	- Physicians	149
2.	- Other medical staff with university degrees (pharmacists, biologists, biochemists, chemists, psychologists, sociologists, sporting medicine, kinestasisists)	28
3.	Sanitary staff	584
4.	Auxiliary sanitary staff:	263
	- sick nurses	142
	- servants	93
	- laundry staff	20
	- stretcher bearers	8
5.	- Workers	116
6.	- Technical and administrative staff	64
7.	TOTAL	1,228

BISTRITA COUNTY HOSPITAL– 2004

No.	Departments
1.	Sections and sectors with beds
2.	Emergency reception unit – with beds for temporary hospitalisations – 5
3.	Pharmacy sections
4.	Investigation laboratory
5.	Sterilisation station with sterilisation blocks
6.	Laboratory for medical statistics and state of health analysis
7.	Nutrition and diet department
8.	Hospital Out-patients with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - speciality surgeries - investigation laboratory - Laboratory for physical medicine and medical recovery - TBC health unit - Out-patients pharmaceutical service for health programmes - sport medicine surgery – 2 - scholarly health units with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - medical surgeries - stomatology surgeries - surgeries for pre-school medicine (kindergartens) - County centre for family planning
9.	County service for forensic medicine
10.	Maintenance department for medical devices
11.	Department for utilities, building repairs and specific activities (hotel)
12.	Administrative staff: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - offices - departments

HOSPITAL ACTIVITIES – 2004

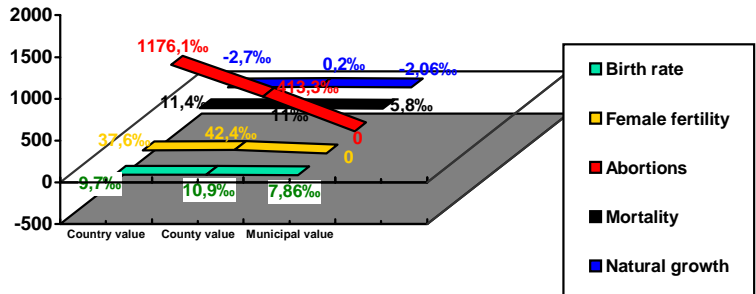
No.	Sections and departments	Number of beds
1.	Medical Section I	75
2.	Medical Section II	30
3.	Diabetes, nutrition and metabolic diseases	25
4.	General Surgery Section, of which: - burned department	80 5
5.	Urology Department with surgery	15
6.	O.G. I Section	60
7.	O.G. II Section	45
8.	Neurological Surgery (not included in the circuit)	12
9.	Paediatric Section, of which: - intensive therapy department	75 10
10.	Psychiatry Section I	53
11.	Psychiatry Section II	47
12.	Pneumo-phthisical Section I, of which - intensive therapy department	75 4
13.	Pneumo-phthisical Section II, of which: - intensive therapy department	55 3
14.	Dermato-venereal Section	35
15.	Ophthalmology Section	30
16.	ENT Section, of which: - jaw-facial surgery department	30 4
17.	Neurology Section, of which: - intensive therapy department	50 8
18.	Cardiology Section, of which: - coronary therapy department	60 6
19.	Orthopaedics and Traumatology Section	52
20.	Neonatology Section, of which: - immature department - intensive therapy department	55 12 7
21.	Anaesthesia-Intensive Therapy Section	20
22.	Recovery, physical medicine and balneotherapy Section	56
23.	Chronic diseases	30
24.	Medical Oncology Section	36
25.	Infectious diseases Section, of which: - intensive therapy department	90 10
26.	Infectious diseases Section – day beds -	5
27.	Haemodialysis Centre	9
28.	Emergency Reception Unit (UPU)	5 (for temporary hospitalisation)
29.	TOTAL	1,205

PARACLINIC FACILITIES AND OTHER FACILITIES - 2004

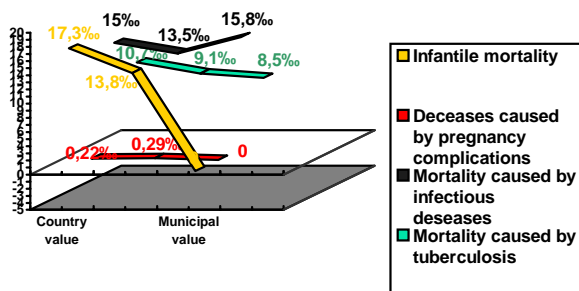
1. Lab for medical tests with 3 work blocks:
 - the central block (700 beds)
 - the hospital out-patients
 - pneumo-phthisical sections
 2. Radiology and medical imagicistic lab with 4 work blocks:
 - the central block (700 beds)
 - the block on Independence Boulevard
 - the block with pneumo-phthisical sections
 - the out-patients
 3. The lab for functional explorations with 3 work points:
 - the central block (700 beds)
 - the block on Independence Boulevard
 - the out-patients
 4. The lab for pathologic anatomy
 5. The lab for mental health
 6. The lab for health testing and medical evaluation (LASSES)
 7. The lab for physical and recovery medicine, and balneotherapy with 2 work points:
 - the central block (700 beds)
 - the block from Independence Boulevard
- Sterilisation station with 4 work points:

- the central block (700 beds)
- the out-patients
- the block on Alba Iulia Street
- the block on Independence Boulevard
- The dietetics department with 3 work points:
 - the central block (700 beds)
 - the block on Independence Boulevard
 - the block on Alba Iulia Street
- The department for probationer doctors
- The pharmacies with 3 work points:
 - the pharmacy section – central block – 700 beds
 - the pharmacy section – Independence Boulevard
 - the pharmacy section – the outpatients
- Department for social assistance
- Department for prevention and control of nosologic infections
- The maintenance and medical equipment repair team
- Mechanical laundries in 2 work blocks:
 - the central block
 - the block on Independence Boulevard
- Department for maintenance, building rehabilitation, services, hotel activity
- Administrative department formed by:
 - specialised services
 - specialised departments

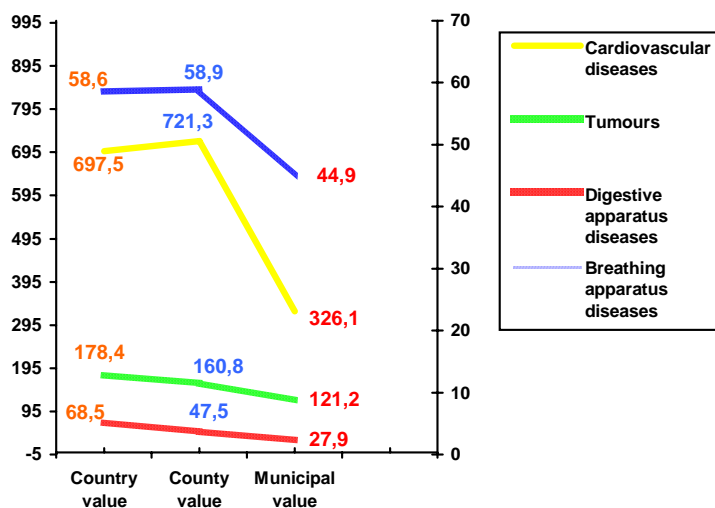
• Demographic indicators for 2003:



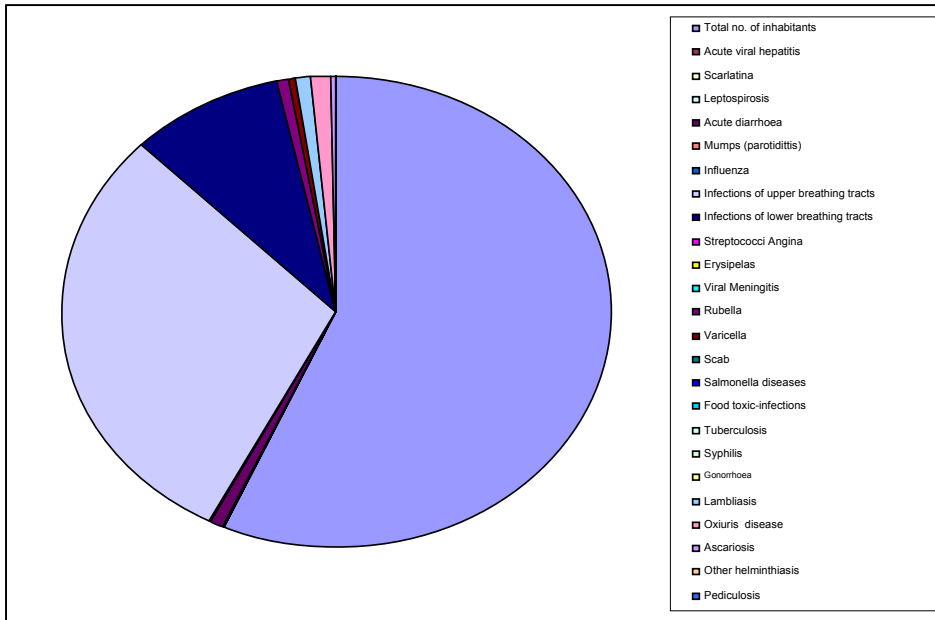
- Specific mortality:



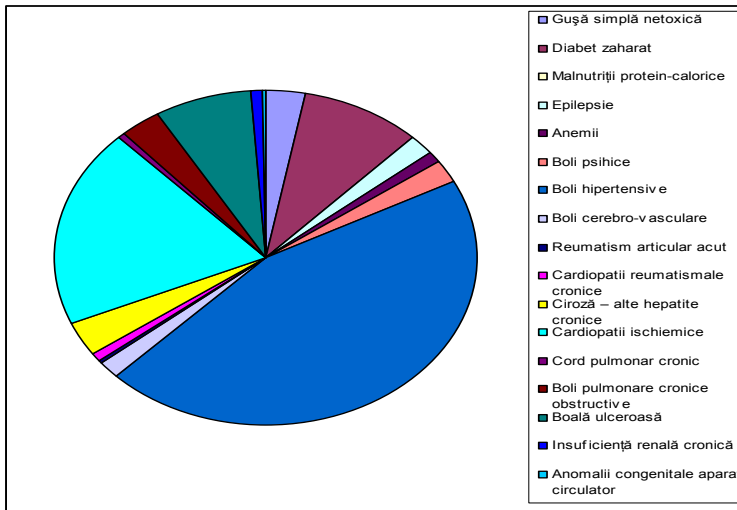
- Mortality according to the first five groups of causes (per 10,000 inhabitants):



**Morbidity caused by infectious diseases in Bistrita, 2003
(incidence per 100,000 inhabitants)**



Death caused by non-infectious diseases at municipality level, 2003:



Comment [SWF1]: Table contains words in Romania

Health and lifestyle

An informative study was made in September 2003 into youth lifestyles conducted by handing out questionnaires to a group of 152 persons aged between 14 and 25 years from Bistrita. The study showed the level of knowledge/ information, the main attitudes and personal convictions of the youth in Bistrita. The principal conclusions of this study were :

- Diets are unhealthy and favourable to the onset of the main chronic diseases.
- Despite expectations, more than 70% of the investigated persons were non smokers.
- While smoking does not seem to be a trend, alcohol consumption was present (only 42.1% declared they do not consume any alcohol).
- Despite a strong general opinion against drug consumption, there are signs that point to the opposite (11.84% gave evasive answers, refused to respond or recognised they had consumed).
- Levels of physical exercise (especially for girls) were low. Exercise is mostly perceived as an activity aimed at maintaining body shape and not as a healthy way of life.
- The main ways of relieving stress were passive (listening to music and sleeping) and mildly active (walking and sport); spiritual aspects were very rarely cited (writing, drawing, meditation).
- Young persons find understanding and solutions to their personal problems mainly through friends of their own age and only afterwards from parents or brothers and sisters.
- In terms of sexual life, most are not sexually active yet, but among those who are, less than half take responsibility for the sexual act (by using protection). Girls tend to be more responsible.
- Responsibility and involvement with the environment is also low.

- The main free-time activity (daily, for 52%) was watching television (34.2%) or using their computer (17.76%). Less frequent but present activities are: discos, listening to music, going out with friends and, seldom, reading.

- In terms of opportunities to spend their spare time locally, the youth of Bistrita expressed their wish to have more possibilities to practise sports (57%), or waited passively for offers of how to spend their spare time (8.5%).

- In terms of alcohol consumption and driving, 16.44% said they have driven a car or another vehicle (bike) after consuming alcohol, while 54.6% have been in a car driven by someone who consumed alcohol.

- Participation in volunteer activities as a habit is not common for the young persons in Bistrita (23.68% have never taken part in any such activities, 61.2% were rarely involved and only 14.5% would get involved as often as possible). Generally, girls are more willing to get involved (almost twice as much as boys) in these situations.

- The attitude towards health and the perception of the lifestyle over health is dual, although very many youths (70.4%) believe that their lifestyles influences their health, 47% believe that their life styles did not influence their health in any way. A majority of the first category appreciates that their lifestyles have a positive influence on their health, while a third seems to be aware of the negative influence of their lifestyles.

A general conclusion is that young persons' current lifestyles are dominated by passive and visual entertainment, rarely oriented towards the community or environment and without recognising the influence on their health.

III.4 EDUCATION

The number of pupils in different educational facilities at the end of the school year 2002- 2003 was as follows:

Pre-school education / of which	18 kindergartens	2,699 children
- weekly kindergartens	1	165 children
- long programme kindergartens	7	1,315 children
- normal programme kindergartens	10	1,219 children

Primary and gymnasium education	Educational facilities (*only primary)	Number of students - primary	Number of students - gymnasium
Bistrita	11	3,385	5,212
Viisoara	1	63	62
Sigmir	1	53	49
Slatinita	1	46	48
Unirea	1	61	69
Ghinda	1	56	36
Sarata	1*	42	-
Total	17	3,706	5,476

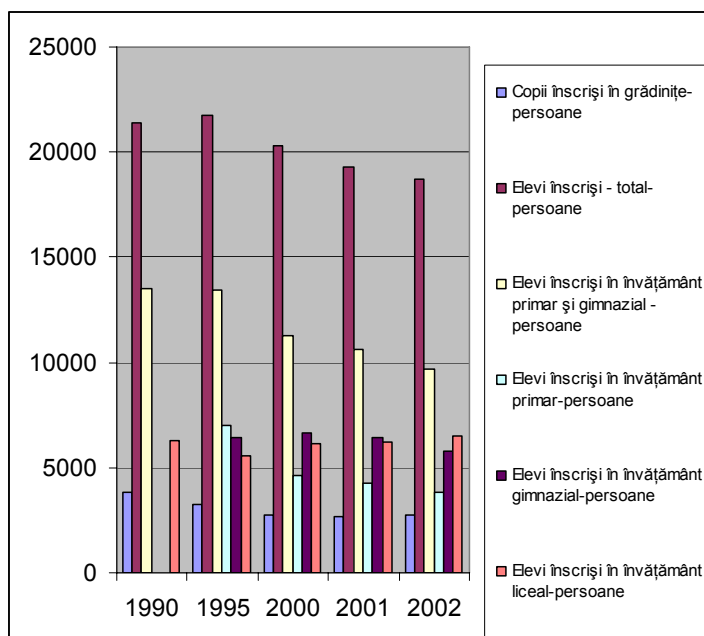
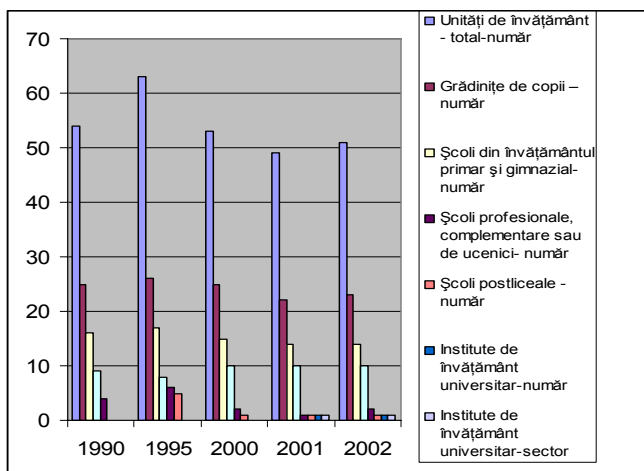
Main educational indicators	Primary education	Gymnasium education
- pupils proceeding to next year, out of the total	3,706	5,476
- pupils remaining for the second year in the same class	83	124
- school abandonment	21	57

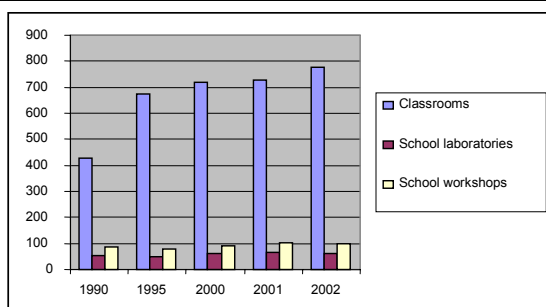
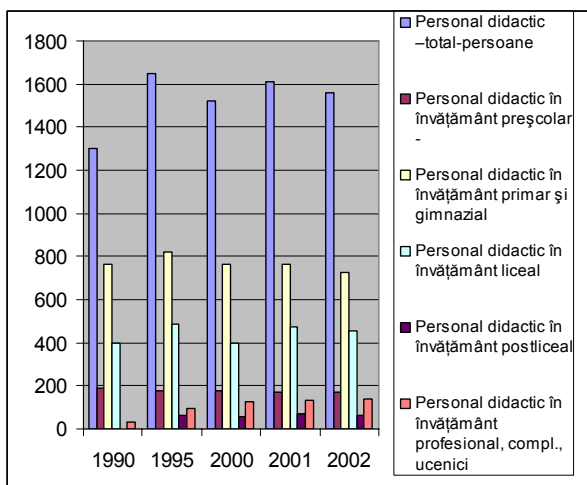
Secondary education	10 education facilities - 5,983 students
Pupil distribution by profile and specialisation:	
Humanities	- 667
Sciences	- 1,512
Pedagogic	- 121
Services	- 978
Natural resources	- 991
Technical	- 963

Sport	- 410
Fine Arts	- 136
Architecture	- 107
Music	- 98
Post-secondary education -	297 students
Student distribution by profile and specialisation	
Customs officers	- 25
Medical assistant (general)	- 87
Medical assistant (balneology-physiotherapeutic)	- 17
Assistant manager	- 84
Social assistant	- 19
Assistant programmer	- 20
Office assistant	- 18
Banking assistant	- 27
Vocational education	1,698 students
Student distribution by profile and specialisation	
Mechanics	- 772
Civil engineering and public works	- 123
Electro-mechanics	- 92
Electronics-automatics	- 41
Wood processing	- 107
Chemical industry	- 108
Textile industry and leather	- 100
Electrician	- 72
Public food, tourism and connected activities	- 123
Commerce and services	- 22
Body care, beauty and body hygiene	- 138
Apprentice education	
In Bistrita there is only one apprenticeship available: tinsmith (19 students)	

Comment [SWF2]: Table contains words in Romanina

Education facilities between 1990 and 2002





There are several state and private university branches active in the town: Babes-Bolyai and The Technical University, both from Cluj, as well as The West University "Vasile Goldis" from Arad. Their main specialisations are in public administration, tourism, economics, IT as well as post-university training.

III. 5 CULTURE AND ART

The "George Cosbuc" Municipal Culture House in Bistrita municipality, under the aegis of the mayoralty,

has a performance hall on Albert Berger Street no. 10 and an exhibition hall in The Small Square no. 18.

In each of the 6 localities in the municipality: Viisoara, Unirea, Ghinda, Sarata, Slatinita and Sigmir there is a culture house.

Cultural activities are also held in the Art Galleries of the Plastic Artists' Union (in Central Square) and within County Museum Complex Bistrita-Nasaud (Blvd Gen. G. Balan no. 9).

There are 2 cultural establishments in Bistrita: the Trade Union's Culture House (Odobescu street, in a building from the first half of the 15th century), which has a performance hall with 200 seats; and the "Codrisorul" Folklore Ensemble which won the Golden

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Necklace prize during the International Folklore Festival in Dijon, France.

The County Museum complex, in Bistrita municipality at Grigore Balan Street no.19, has the following departments:

- history
- archaeology
- ethnography – folk art
- geology – natural sciences

The county library, situated in Bistrita, Garii street no.2, was inaugurated on 1 December 1950, with an original number of 2,340 volumes, in the current municipal culture house. It currently has 195,385 volumes and 11,216 active readers.

A “Concert Society” is active in the municipality; it is a managerial foundation lead by Professor Gavril Tarmure that complements the range of cultural activities with specific performances.

Fine arts are also represented in Bistrita: the Art Gallery of the P.A.U. in the Central Square, the Art Gallery of the Department for Culture at Petru Rares Square no. 1, the Art Gallery of the “George Cosbuc” Municipal Culture House at Little Square no. 1, three exhibition halls from the County Museum as well as the “Corneliu Baba” College Art Gallery.

Bistrita also owns works of art representing remarkable personalities from Romania’s national history and culture: the statue of the poet Andrei Muresanu who wrote the National Anthem by the sculptor Cornel Medrea; the statue of the poet George Cosbuc located at the entrance to the municipal park, by sculptor G. Covalschi; the statue of the writer Liviu Rebreanu in Unirii Square, sculpted by Ladia; the statue of the poet George Cosbuc located within the precincts of the Department for Culture, sculpted by G. Parvan; the bust of hospodar Al. I. Cuza, situated in front of the Police Inspectorate, sculpted by Mircea

Mocanu; the bust of the Moldavian hospodar Petru Rares in Petru Rares Square, sculpted by Mihai Barbu; the bust of Avram Iancu, situated on Republicii Boulevard, sculpted by Mircea Mocanu; and “Capul de expresie” (the poet Ioan Alexandru) by Vasile Gordun.

III. 6 SPORT AND LEISURE EVALUATION OF THE SPORTS INFRASTRUCTURE

- Pennant clubs
- Bistrita Municipality Club
- Football Club Gloria 1922 Bistrita
- Elite clubs
- Bistrita Highschool, with sports programme
- F.C. Inter Vişoara
- C.S. Martial Arts
- C.S. Drumarul
- Netex Club
- Children’s Palace
- The Municipal Sports Club
- in 2002: 138 national medals
- 32 international medals
- in 2003: 169 national medals
- 48 international medals

Major investments

- finishing the construction of the gymnastics hall at the “Sala Polivalenta” Sports Complex
- finishing the construction of Tribune I from the municipal stadium (the National Centre for Weightlifting Olympics)

Sports facilities in the city of BISTRITA

No	Facility	Location/Characteristics
0	1	2
1	"Cuza Voda" sports centre	4-6, Cuza Voda Street a) Changing rooms b) Total surface = 1,174.5 m ²
2	"Big" sports centre	"Big" Commercial Centre Primary school no. 1, Blpck 1, Solomon Halita Total surface = 780 m ²
3	"Avram Iancu" sports centre	Bistrita River, Water Management System, 9, Avram Iancu Street Total surface = 2,500 m ²
4	"Viisoara" sports centre	Viisoara commune Total surface = 6,208 m ²

Condition of sporting facilities in the schools in Bistrita

No.	School	Facility	Status
1.	Primary school no. 1	- 3 handball fields - gymnasium	bad bad
2.	Primary school no. 2	- 1 handball field - 1 gymnasium	good good
3.	Primary school no. 3	- 1 handball field - 1 gymnasium	bad good
4.	Primary school no. 4	- 2 handball fields - 1 gymnasium	good good
5.	Primary school no. 5 "Lucian Blaga"	- 2 handball fields - 1 gymnasium	good very good
6.	Primary school no. 6 "Ștefan cel Mare"	- 1 handball field (cement)	Needs repairs
7.	National College "Liviu Rebreanu"	- 1 handball field - 2 basketball courts - 1 football field with athletics track - tennis court - 1 gymnasium	good good good good good
8.	National College "Andrei Mureșanu"	- 1 handball field - 1 basketball field - 2 gymnasiums	good good good
9.	Sporting secondary school	- 3 handball fields - 1 volleyball court - 1 gymnasium	good good very good
10.	Informatics and electronics secondary school	- 2 handball fields	good
11.	Forestry vocational school	- 1 handball field - 1 improvised gymnasium	good
12.	Vocational school "G. Moisil"	- 2 handball fields - 1 gymnasium	bad good
13.	Agricultural vocational school	- 1 sports field - 1 gymnasium	good very good
14.	Sanitary vocational school	- no sporting facilities	-
15.	Secondary school "Corneliu Baba"	- no sporting facilities	-
16.	Music secondary school	- no sporting facilities	-

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The special schools under the patronage of the county council have specialised spaces, depending on their needs (physical training, recovery etc.).

III. 7 CIVIL SOCIETY

There are 646 registered NGO's in Bistrita municipality, however only a few of them are constantly active. They work in the fields of social assistance, environmental protection, youth, sports, culture and arts etc.

III. 8 TRADE UNIONS

There are 3 trade unions in Bistrita municipality with approximate member numbers as follows:
 C.S.D.R. – approx. 2,000 members in Bistrita (especially in the educational system)
 C.N.S.L.R. Fratia – approx. 1,500 members (medical assistants) from Sanitas, Cristiro, SAIO, taxi drivers.
 B.N.S. approx. 2,000 members from Comelf, Electrica, Ambulance, Post Office, Finance, Health House

III. 9 CITIZEN SAFETY AND PUBLIC ORDER

- **The municipal police**

The direct consequence of the entire range of measures taken in 2003 was a stabilising of crime incidents and a drop in the number of criminal acts, as well as an increase in the cases of identified criminals and research into economical and financial crimes with the effect of lowering the budget prejudices. Increased efficiency was recorded in terms of communication between the police, the local and central public administration, and decentralised institutions.

- **Public guardians**

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The Public Guardian Staff from Bistrita-Nasaud involves 30 people in the guarding of goods and values who participate in maintaining public order and in other missions.

The guarding of goods and values was performed in the following fixed locations:

- The headquarters of Bistrita Municipality
- The temporary Shelter for homeless persons
- The production base of the mayoralty
- The public service of the "Real Estate Department"
- The public service of the "Municipal Department for Public Finance"

III. 10 MASS MEDIA

Citizen information in Bistrita municipality is performed by:

- newspapers: 2 daily newspapers – "Rasunetul" and "Mesagerul de Bistrita-Nasaud"; 2 weekly papers – "Atac de Bistrita" and "Gazeta de Bistrita" as well as national publications;
- radio: local stations: Radio Transilvania, Radio 21 and Radio Bistrita, as well as regional and national stations
- television: local channels "AS-TV" and "Astral Telecom", as well as regional and national channels.

III. 11 INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Bistrita municipality has twinning agreements with the cities of:

- Besancon (France), since 1997
- Zielona-Gora (Poland), since 2001
- Columbus (USA), since 2003

The city is also maintains co-operation and partnership relations with the towns of Herzongenrath and Cottbus in Germany, L'Aquila in Italy, Kerkrade in Holland and Forshaga in Sweden.

Bistrita municipality is member of the Unites Cities and the Association of Regions and Towns from the Big Europe "Les Rencontres".

	Positive factors	Negative Factors
Internal environment	<p>Strengths</p> <p>Existence of basic social services for children in difficulty, elderly persons, homeless persons;</p> <p>Existence, at county level, of a strategy for child protection, education and training, sport;</p> <p>Specialised staff for child protection and possibilities for professional training;</p> <p>Collaboration between NGOs and public institutions;</p> <p>Organisational structure of trade unions at central and local level;</p> <p>Experience and capacity to attract and manage extra-budgetary funds;</p> <p>Top technicians acting in the field of performance sport and mass sport;</p> <p>Optimal collaboration between County Department for Sport, the Municipal Sport Club and County Associations by sporting disciplines;</p> <p>Initiation of financial support programmes and their dissemination at national level: "Sportive scholarship", "Special allowance for effort";</p> <p>Existence, in Bistrita city, of three national centres for the training of the Olympic teams: weightlifting, table tennis and gymnastics, to which local sportsmen also have access;</p> <p>Existence of a team willing to assert in sport;</p> <p>Partnership of civil society (Orthodox Church, local council) for the development of youth civil society (CETIN);</p> <p>Development of the Education Plan based on the County Development Strategy;</p> <p>Implementation of the county and national projects focused on school abandonment, drug consumption, human trafficking;</p> <p>Efficient implementation of governmental programmes "Milk and croissant", "Gymnasiums", "Informatics in schools";</p> <p>Diversified range of educational alternatives (informal education step by step, free time, vocational training etc.);</p> <p>Existence of the County Centre for Psycho-Pedagogical Assistance and the Teachers' House;</p> <p>Existence of the programmes to rehabilitate and refurbish the schools;</p>	<p>Weaknesses</p> <p>Insufficiently qualified and motivated staff in the field of child protection;</p> <p>Low interest in national adoptions;</p> <p>Insufficient financial resources to co-finance the projects and lack of volunteers;</p> <p>Inefficient collaboration between local institutions and authorities;</p> <p>Lack of land, space and equipment for establishing new centres and specialised services;</p> <p>Insufficient services for elderly people;</p> <p>Lack of active social partnership;</p> <p>Insufficient number of active NGOs;</p> <p>Inadequate support from local authority in the field of performance sport;</p> <p>Low interest of local authorities in providing financial support for mass sport;</p> <p>Minimum budgetary support and precarious material base for the mass-sport;</p> <p>Inadequate conditions for the practice of practice (stadiums, leisure spaces, swimming pools, forests, jogging)</p> <p>Unqualified staff working in the area of mass sport;</p> <p>Inefficient information at the level of School Inspectorate and its subordinated units (inadequate logistics);</p> <p>Lack of necessary funds to establish an electronic network for data transfer;</p> <p>Inertia in applying educational standards;</p> <p>School conversion from state institution to community institution is focused on the school-community-family relationship;</p> <p>Low preoccupation of school heads with attracting funds for schools;</p> <p>Inertia in implementation of legal provisions regarding reforming management;</p> <p>Difficult communication between the city hall and other community institutions;</p> <p>Increasing absenteeism and juvenile delinquency;</p> <p>School abandonment in families in social risk situations;</p> <p>Lack of urban area for socialising (clubs, outdoor spaces for meetings);</p> <p>Low number of children under school age attending an educational institution;</p>

	<p>Existence of qualified teachers in Bistrita's schools;</p> <p>International cooperation and twinning programmes between towns;</p> <p>Diversified and accessible mass-media;</p> <p>Existence of a Public Relations Centre within Bistrita City Hall;</p> <p>Existence of a Health Centre meeting European standards;</p>	<p>Insufficient services and programmes addressing elderly people;</p> <p>Low educational level of the assisted population;</p> <p>Precarious situation of families with many children;</p> <p>Low cohesion between technical bodies, professional associations, experts;</p> <p>Sanitary system is insufficiently financed;</p> <p>Lack of dialogue between political actors (political parties, senators, deputies, councillors) and citizens and civil society;</p> <p>Lack of an adequate space and medical staff in the component localities.</p>
<p>External environment</p>	<p>Opportunities</p> <p>Legal provisions are in accordance with the need to stimulate employers by subsidising work places;</p> <p>Existence of charities and associations in the field of social protection;</p> <p>Favourable legislation in the field of social protection;</p> <p>Some fields insufficiently developed and there is high demand for services;</p> <p>Programmes with external financing;</p> <p>Implementation of PHARE VET – 2003/2004 programme concerning the development of vocational training;</p> <p>Establishment of partnerships with economic operators for the merged practical training of students;</p> <p>Programmes for continuous training at local level, through CCD Bistrita and at regional level with the support of University Cluj-Napoca: computer literacy, development of Information Centres, education programmes for Roma youth etc;</p> <p>Implementation of the programmes for curricula approval, for school manager training;</p> <p>Accession of European Programmes: Leonardo da Vinci, Comenius etc.;</p> <p>Introduction of informatics into secondary schools and provision of new computers;</p> <p>Existence of the cultural-artistic traditions;</p> <p>Good inter-ethnic relations (Hungarians, Germans, Roma) and inter-confessional relations (Orthodox, Catholics, Greek-Catholics, Evangelists, neo-Protestants).</p>	<p>Threats</p> <p>Resistance to the change on part of institutions;</p> <p>New services might have insufficient capacity to satisfy the population's needs;</p> <p>Lack of alternatives for minors, mental patients etc. caused by the lack of medical-social institutions;</p> <p>Loss of confidence and credibility in trade unions;</p> <p>Drop in birth rate that affects the County Project for schooling;</p> <p>Possible increase of absenteeism and school abandonment taking into account the actual socio-economic conditions;</p> <p>Lack of psychologists in schools;</p> <p>Lack of involvement of local authorities in organising tenders for financing educational projects;</p> <p>Black market labour (tax avoidance);</p> <p>Mono-industrial economy, difficult conversion;</p> <p>Migration of adult work force, qualified and unqualified;</p> <p>Lack of work places compared with demand.</p>

Axis 1 Increasing living standard by ensuring quality medical services, safe and healthy housing

Axis 2 Fighting poverty and social exclusion as well as ensuring a degree of social protection for disadvantaged persons

Axis 3 Developing recreational/entertainment infrastructure for sports, education, arts and culture in order to increase the quality of the town's human capital

Axis 4 Fighting the economic and social consequences of population aging.

Axis 5 Developing social partnerships to increase economic and social cohesion.

Axis 6 Ensuring equality of opportunities through quality training and education.

Specific objectives

1. Modernising and improving the technical and material basis of existing social services.
2. Development of new social services.

3. Promotion of local cultural values.
4. Diversifying culture.
5. Increasing the NGO participation and involvement in the decision making process regarding the social and economic development of Bistrita.
6. Creating a suitable environment for developing volunteer activities.
7. Organising project tenders.
8. Developing infrastructure and increasing the quality of medical services.
9. Revitalising and founding new sports complexes for health and entertainment purposes.
10. Including all children in pre-school education.
11. Rehabilitation, modernisation and equipping of educational facilities.
12. Creating partnerships between the mayoralty and the trade unions in order to implement priority projects emerging from the Local Agenda 21 plan for Bistrita municipality.

II. THE LOCAL ACTION PLAN

II.1. VISION AND GENERAL OBJECTIVES

Sustainable development offers a long-term positive vision for the society – one that is much more prosperous, providing a cleaner, more secure and healthier environment – a society that offers a better standard of living for present and future generations. Putting it into practice requires increasing economic support, social progress and respect for the environment, in order that the social politics upholds economic performance.

Eliminating environmental degradation and irrational consumption of resources in the process of economic and social development can be done by reorienting new public and private investments and using technology that is environmentally friendly. The local plan for sustainable development should be a catalyst for establishing policies and public opinion in the following years, motivating institutional reform and changes in the consumer behaviour, creating conditions so that each business invests in innovative solutions and creates new, quality work places.

The long term development vision of Bistrita municipality is that of ensuring PROSPERITY for all the members of the community, by:

- Environmental protection
- Urban regeneration
- Occupation of the labour force
- Quality services in: administration, education, health, public services
- Public-private partnership, regional and European cooperation
- The economy of resources
- Rehabilitating the historical centre
- Improved city, business and transport infrastructures
- Tourism and entertainment
- Attracting and encouraging investment
- The transparency of decisions
- Equality of opportunity, economic and social cohesion

Bistrita municipality aims to achieve the following objectives, until 2015, by involving all the sectors of the local community in the local planning process and decision making process:

- ensuring access for all citizens to basic services: education, health, living space, energy supply, professional training, transport;
- creating the necessary support for satisfying needs on a local level, from production to consumption and evacuation;
- ensuring the development of the local economy in a manner that does not threaten natural resources or the environment;
- protecting the environment by adopting a new eco-systemic approach and by minimising the use of natural resources and land, waste generation, and pollution and by encouraging biodiversity;
- protecting, preserving and rehabilitating the cultural, artistic and historical values including the buildings and monuments, improving and respecting the attractiveness and functionality of spaces and buildings.

Analysis of the situation in Bistrita municipality and evaluation of the objectives has lead to establishing certain general objectives that represent a priority for the short and medium term:

- improving urban infrastructure and increasing access by citizens;
- revitalising, rehabilitating and putting to good use of the historical centre;
- developing tourism by diversifying the tourist facilities (increasing the importance of historical and cultural tourism, exploiting the tourist potential of the area);
- sustainable development of the economy;
- regenerating and putting to good use of natural capital.

II.2 MEASURES FOR STRENGTHENING INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY

Reaching the objectives proposed within the Local Agenda 21 implementation process – aiming for the sustainable development of Bistrita municipality – can be done by mobilising financial and human resources and identifying the most efficient mechanisms of using these resources.

Achieving these objectives triggers the strengthening of the institutional capacity of Bistrita Mayorality, both at the level of decision factors and that of execution factors, attracting enough financial resources for investment, improving the qualification and specialisation levels of human resources, identifying the most efficient communication possibilities.

II.2.1 Human resources management

Efficient politics for using human resources:

- obtaining certification for service quality: ISO 9001;
- making a correlation between the requests of the administration system and the capacities of existing human resources;
- the permanent updating of the “duties and responsibilities” in accordance with needs;
- creating and updating organisational and operational regulations.

Improving the qualification levels of mayorality employees by:

- participating in training programmes at least once a year (training, courses, seminars);
- collaborating with other institutions and organisations in organising qualification courses in the fields related to local administration;
- identifying the possibilities of attracting financing programmes in the field of perfecting the human resources.

Motivating staff and taking responsibility:

- stimulating awareness of the employees as to the importance of their activity;

- creating the environment for experience exchanges with similar institutions from other localities or other countries;
- differential financial stimulation of employees depending on the efficiency of their activity.

II.2.2 Increasing efficiency in communication and services management

- improving co-operation between the offices and departments of the mayorality;
- Increasing efficiency of the activities within the departments and offices of the mayorality.

II.2.3 Accomplishing institutional compatibility with the EU

- implementing an institutional structure capable of adapting to EU legislation
- applying the reform measures in the field of local public administration

II.2.4 Management of public relations

The local administration of Bistrita municipality aims to improve the relationship between citizen and administration by applying a few fundamental principles: offering services that benefit citizens, transparency in the decision making and implementation process, active and effective participation of civil society in the decision making process, efficient politics and methods of communication with citizens.

Another objective is the development and implementation of a quality monitoring system for the services offered to citizens and the degree of satisfaction regarding the community's requirements.

III. Financial forecasts

Through its structure, the local budget reflects, in both the expenses and income sections, the evolution of the social and economic activity of Bistrita municipality, which follows the general development of Romanian society.

The following budget structure was used in order to make a financial prognosis for the local authority (the sums are expressed in thousand ROL):

The Budget of Bistrita Municipality

	Raw code	2001	2002	2003	2004
A	0	1	2	3	4
TOTAL REVENUES (02+16+...+22)	01	328,183,804	367,768,743	536,699,512	626,931,963
Current income (row03+15)	02	311,063,980	366,101,035	516,184,006	611,531,602
Fiscal income (row04+11)	03	251,973,490	322,579,418	464,029,603	542,512,406
Direct taxes (row05 la row10)	04	124,541,245	157,927,450	180,972,446	246,462,605
Taxes on profit	05	377,001	21,389	-14,122	0
Quota and amounts detailed from the taxes on income	06	95,482,734	116,622,924	120,564,963	163,694,001
Taxes from the population	07	15,120,566	21,752,047	29,557,346	34,281,582
Taxes on land	08	377,213	396,167	1,173,026	108,730
Taxes on buildings and land from legal persons	09	9,845,490	14,678,559	24,925,428	43,923,876
Other direct taxes	10	3,338,241	4,456,364	4,765,805	4,454,416
Direct taxes (row12 la row14)	11	127,432,245	164,651,968	283,057,157	296,049,801
Taxes on performance	12	18,966	10,258	267,067	180,085
Amounts detailed from VAT	13	126,042,100	162,741,932	252,524,038	257,550,914
Other indirect taxes	14	1,371,179	1,899,778	30,266,052	38,318,802
Non-fiscal income	15	59,090,490	43,521,617	52,154,403	69,019,196
Capital income	16	15,030,846	1,667,708	1,438,638	6,686,837
Subsides from the state budget	17	1,988,978	0	1,000,000	5,300,000
Subsides from other budgets	18	0	0	0	0
Subsides from the local budget	19	0	0	0	0
Donations and sponsorships	20	0	0	0	336,656
Revenue from loan reimbursement	21	100,000	0	15,000,000	0
External non-reimbursable funds	22	0	0	3,076,868	3,076,868
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (row24+30+...+33)	23	326,631,486	370,500,788	519,958,196	591,083,275

Current expenditures (row26+.....+29)	24	293,341,349	352,026,244	476,956,978	527,636,487
Staff expenditures	25	153,782,251	191,027,269	231,784,936	288,946,520
Expenditure for materials and services	26	103,908,085	98,441,566	155,960,353	183,735,972
Subsidies	27	23,261,427	31,035,088	67,590,321	40,445,787
Transfers	28	12,389,586	31,522,321	20,022,429	12,389,586
Interest	29	0	0	1,598,939	2,118,622
Capital expenditure	30	33,290,137	18,474,544	40,001,218	57,446,788
Loans	31	0	0	0	0
Credit reimbursement, interest payments and bank charges	32	0	0	3,000,000	6,000,000
Reserves	33	0	0	0	0

In the forecast for income to the local budget, the growth coefficients for local taxes established through the Government Decision and the growth coefficients for the local budget incomes for the period 2001-2005 will be used.

The growth coefficient "K" is calculated taking into account:

- the growth coefficient of the local taxes for the year 2005 "K0", equal to 1,06
- the growth coefficient of the income to the local budget corresponding to the period 2002/2001 "K1" equal to 1.12
- the growth coefficient of the income to the local budget corresponding to the period 2003/2002 "K2", equal to 1.45
- the growth coefficient of the income to the local budget corresponding to the period 2004/2003 "K3", equal to 1.16
- the growth coefficient of the income to the local budget corresponding to the period 2005/2004 "K4", equal to 1.22

The average growth is calculated with the following formula:					
$K=(K0+K1+K2+K3+K4)/5 \Rightarrow$	1.21				
	Raw code	2005	2006	2007	2008
A	0		1	2	3
TOTAL INCOME (02+16+....+22)	01	769,801,720	859,515,901	1,040,014,240	1,258,417,231
Current income (row03+15)	02	701,858,320	849,248,567	1,027,590,766	1,243,384,827
Fiscal income (row04+11)	03	590,173,050	714,109,391	864,072,363	1,045,527,559
Direct taxes (row05 la row10)	04	285,456,690	345,402,595	417,937,140	505,703,939
Taxes on profit	05	0	0	0	0
Quota and amounts detailed from the taxes on income	06	198,156,690	239,769,595	290,121,210	351,046,664

Taxes from the population	07	33,000,000	39,930,000	48,315,300	58,461,513
Taxes on land	08	0	0	0	0
Taxes on buildings and land from legal persons	09	48,600,000	58,806,000	71,155,260	86,097,865
Other direct taxes	10	5,700,000	6,897,000	8,345,370	10,097,898
Direct taxes (row12 la row14)	11	304,716,360	368,706,796	446,135,223	539,823,619
Taxes on performance	12	500,000	605,000	732,050	885,781
Amounts detailed from VAT	13	262,516,360	317,644,796	384,350,203	465,063,745
Other indirect taxes	14	41,700,000	50,457,000	61,052,970	73,874,094
Non-fiscal income	15	111,685,270	135,139,177	163,518,404	197,857,269
Capital income	16	7,000,000	8,470,000	10,248,700	12,400,927
Subsides from the state budget	17	0	0	0	0
Subsides from other budgets	18	0	0	0	0
Subsides from the local budget	19	0	0	0	0
Donations and sponsorship	20	1,485,400	1,797,334	2,174,774	2,631,477
Revenue from loans' reimbursement	21	131,000,000			
External non-reimbursable funds	22	28,458,000			
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (row24+30+...+33)	23	769,801,720	859,515,901	1,040,014,240	1,258,417,231
Current expenditure (row26+...+29)	24	613,674,382	750,592,002	890,646,322	1,062,742,050
Staff expenditure	25	335,735,075	406,239,441	491,549,723	594,775,165
Expenditures for materials and services	26	221,767,947	268,339,216	324,690,451	392,875,445
Subsidies	27	32,409,000	39,214,890	36,450,017	34,104,520
Transfers	28	16,362,360	19,798,456	23,956,131	28,986,919
Interest	29	7,400,000	17,000,000	14,000,000	12,000,000
Capital expenditure	30	137,927,338	96,923,899	139,367,918	170,675,181
Loans	31	0			
Credits reimbursement, interest payments and bank charges	32	16,400,000	12,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
Reserves	33	1,800,000			

4. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES AND IDENTIFIED PROJECTS

4.1. NATURAL CAPITAL

No.	Specific objective	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Resource preservation (goods and services) offered by the natural capital components: air, water, soil, vegetation, and fauna.	Programme ISPA - 75 % UE - 25 % BEI credit	1.1.Treatment of the sludge resulted from the water treatment process	430,600	2005-2008	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources	1.2 Technical Study for the nitrification – denitrification step within the wastewater treatment plant	1,050	2005	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"	"Polytechnic University" Timisoara	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources	1.3.Tecnical Study related to the reduction of nitrogen and phosphorous through the use of 'zeolits'	3,600	2005-2006	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"	SC "PURAQUA" Cluj-Napoca	Local Council LA 21 Office
2.	Improve the quality of the environmental factors (air, soil, noise) to comply with EU norms and regulations.	Own resources	2.1.Complete the equipping of the water treatment laboratories	80,500	2005-2008	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources	2.2. Complete the equipping of the laboratory at the wastewater treatment plant.	133,500	2005-2008	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources, Reimbursable credits	2.3. Modernise and rehabilitate the technological equipment in the steel foundry and set up a monitoring programme for soil and groundwater quality	70,000	2007	SC ARIO SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources, Non-reimbursable credits Commercial credits	2.4.Reduce the air pollution caused by noxious emissions	218,000	2005-2007	SC ARIO SC MEBIS SC RAAL		Local Council LA 21 Office

		Non-reimbursable funds Local Budget	2.5.Design the acoustic map of Bistrita Municipality	30,000	2007-2009	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Own resources Non-reimbursable funds	2.6. Establish the operational – informational system to monitor the air quality and to inform the population	120,000	2005-2010	Bistrita City Hall Environmental Protection Agency Bistrita Nasaud		Local Council LA 21 Office
3.	Reduce the environmental impact through the implementation of an integrated system of waste management.	County Budget Local Budget ISPA Funds	3.1.Establish an integrated management system for the waste in Bistrita area	20,000,000	2005 - 2007	County Council Bistrita Nasaud Local Council Bistrita		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources economic agents	3.2. Ecologic rehabilitation of the areas under the influence of the waste deposits in Bistrita, and re-establish the initial category of use on the lands occupied by the waste deposits	1,000,000	2007-2010	SC Codrisor SC Urbana		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own funds County Budget	3.3.Establish an integrated management system for the hospital waste, including an ecologic incinerator	800,000	2007	County Council Bistrita Nasaud Public Health Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
4.	Improve the quality of the existing urban green spaces and arrange new ones. Increase the total surface of the green spaces within Bistrita city borders.	Local Budget	4.1 Arrange a square, with a surface of 1ha, in Independenței Sud (Casa Alba) area;	150,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

		Local Budget	4.2. Extend the green spaces and develop protection belts and street alignments: - increase the surfaces of the plantations with annual and bi-annual flowers in the deficit areas - improve the dendro-floral sorts - establish a guard and protection regulation for the green spaces in order to preserving them - multi-annual programme to plant trees - landscaping of Bistrita river banks for walks - landscaping of the leisure area, of 2ha, around Micro Power Plant	250,000	2005-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
5	Increase the surface of the protection and recreational forests around Bistrita municipality.	Own resources and Non-reimbursable funds	5.1. Arrange for leisure purposes the "Schullerwald Forest" and "Nature House"	329,500	2005-2009	Bistrita Forest Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources and Non-reimbursable funds	5.2. Arrange a leisure area around Slatinita lake.	80,000	2007-2010	Bistrita Forest Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources and Non-reimbursable funds	5.3. Afforestation of the degraded lands from Bistrita municipality's patrimony.	80,000	2006-2010	Bistrita Forest Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
		LIFE Programme	6.2. Consulting activities on environmental protection and environmental education issues in Bistrita	300,000	2007-2013	CCIA BN-DSPA	Partnership according to the programme	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA BN
		Local Budget Own resources	6.3. Promotion campaign for the events from ecologic calendar.	1,200/an	2005-2014	Bistrita City Hall Environment Protection Agency Bistrita Nasaud		Local Council LA 21 Office

			6.4. Develop a risk study concerning the state of health associated to environment factors	-	2005	Bistrity City Hall Environment Protection Agency Bistrity Nasaud		Local Council LA 21 Office
			6.5. Develop strategies aimed at reducing the health costs associated to environment factors	-	2005	Environment Protection Agency Bistrity Nasaud Public Health Department Local Council		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own resources	6.6. Public awareness on the modalities to prevent the diseases caused by environmental pollution.	1,000	2005	Environment Protection Agency Bistrity Nasaud Public Health Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
			6.7. Implement the quality management system for the environmental protection activities ISO-14001	10,000	2007-2008	Bistrity City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

4.2. HUMAN CAPITAL

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	Establishment and development of efficient mechanism for increasing the competitiveness of economic agents, through supporting the development of technological innovation;	EU+ Own Funds	1.1. Establish partnership with technical Universities, in order to local L involving in EU Frame Programme 7	500,000	2005 - 2013	Bistrity City Hall: CCIA BN: DSPA	Bistrity City Hall CCIA BN UGIR 1903 UTC	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA
		Own Funds	1.2. Establish information mechanisms concerning national financing schemes for technological transfer and support companies in accessing these programmes	10,000	2005 - 2014	Bistrity City Hall: CCIA BN: DSPA	Bistrity City Hall CCIA BN	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA

Comment [SWF3]: Missing word?

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Structural Funds Private Funds Local Budget	1.3. Establish a Centre for Technological Innovation	500,000	2007-2013	Bistrita City Hall: CCIA BN:DSPA	Bistrita City Hall CCIA BN UGIR 1903 Universities	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA
2	Support the establishment and development of specialised structures capable of providing consulting and continuous training in priority areas for sustainable business development;	Phare Funds Local Budget	2.1. "MarketINV" Centres Network of Regional Marketing and micro-incubators for business in North-West Development Region	2,300,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council Bistrita Local Council Mare Local Council Dej	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Structural Funds + Local Funds	2.2. Business Centre coupled with Business Incubator for plastic products processing and electric cables	1,500,000	2007-2013	CCIA BN :DSPA	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA
3	Support the facilities aimed at developing technological capabilities, re-technologisation and efficiency of the production, focused on key industrial fields for the county;	Frame programme 7	3.1. Establish a Consulting Centre for Technological Innovation and include it in the BIC network	300,000	2007-2013	CCIA BN- DSPA	European Partnership ICPE Bistrita	Local Council LA 21 Office Steering Committee CCIA
		Public Funds + Local Private Funds	3.2. Perform Impact Study concerning the need for innovative technology in Bistrita municipality	20,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall CCIA MB UGIR 1903	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office Executive Committee CCIA BN
4	Improve the active measures for employment as a systemic instrument to encourage	PHARE Funds	4.1.Improve the quality of consulting and labour mediation services	54,000	2005	CCIA MB- DSPA	CCIA MB+ Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office Executive Committee CCIA BN

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
	employment and its capability to adapt to the changing needs of the labour market.	Socrates Grundtvig 2	4.2. Develop basic abilities for adult persons:	10,000	2005-2006	CCIA MB	CCIA MB	Local Council LA 21 Office Executive Committee CCIA BN
		European Development Fund I (EDF)	4.3. Establish a pilot centre for human resources development	200,000	2007-2013	CCIA MB-CFP	Partnerships according to the programme	Local Council LA 21 Office Executive Committee CCIA BN
5	Support the establishment of a local strategy for providing facilities to local investors who invest in the municipality's development;	Own Funds (Local Budget + Private Funds)	5.1. Identify and design a database with the specialists available to provide consulting to the Local Council	10,000	2006-2014	Bistrita City Hall	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Private Funds	5.2. Use the Dracula Legend to attract new investments in tourism	10,000	2005-2014	Bistrita City Hall Owners Association from Tourism Bistrita - Nasaud	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
6	Establish and develop programmes aimed at rehabilitating the road network at the level of the city and its suburbs, as well as the optimisation of local public transport.	Structural Funds Local Budget	6.1. Modernise the streets in the new quarters Surface = 307,586 m ² Streets = 76	9,000,000	2006-2014	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Structural Funds Local Budget	6.2 Modernise connection roads with component localities	2,260,000	2005-2014	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Bank credits	6.3. Multi-annual programme for street, board and parking rehabilitation	2,000,000	2005 - 2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Local Budget Special Funds for Roads	6.4. Rehabilitate and extend the ring road (Drumul Cetatii – 7 km)	2,000,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	6.5. GIS Inventory – Real estate and urban cadastre necessary to complete the urban database	100,000	2004-2007	Bistrita City Hall	SC ProdiTerm RAJA Aquabis Romtelecom Romgaz SC Electrica	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	6.6. Modernise the main five stations for passengers	13,160	2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	6.7. Replace indicators for stations and display the timetable for buses	6,580	2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Co-financing: Local Budget - Transport Operator	6.8. Unitary dispatcher for the whole transportation programme.	2,630	2006	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Co-financing: Local Budget - Transport Operator	6.10. Establish new audio-video information systems for passengers, both in the means of transport and at stations	2,630	2006	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Transport Operators	6.11. Replace all old motor-vehicles (intense pollutants) with modern vehicles complying at least with EURO 2 regulations	394,737	2005	Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Co-financing: Transport Operators – Community Funds	6.12. Equip vehicles with automatic passenger registers	157,895	2007	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Co-financing: Transport Operators – Community Funds	6.13. Equip vehicles with Global Positioning System	1,052,632	2008	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Co-financing: Transport Operators – Community Funds	6.14. Centralise dispatcher for monitoring and computerised adjustment of local public transport.	394,737	2008	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Co-financing: Transport Operators – Community Funds	6.15. Establish a computerised system to inform passengers and communicate with the clients.	657,895	2008	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Transport Operators	6.16. Provide three motor-vehicles for handicapped persons.	144,737	2006	Bistrita City Hall Transport Operators		Local Council LA 21 Office
7	Increase energy efficiency at all levels: production, transport, distribution and use of energy	Local Council SC Proditerm SA	7.1. Monitoring, information and dispatcher activities for leading and management system	1,052,632	2005-2006	SC Proditerm SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Council Credit from the Supplier State Budget Private Partners Governmental allowances	7.2. Modernisation of the Thermal Power Plant –Cogeneration 10MW	7,368,421	2005-2009	SC Proditerm SA	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Trade Union credit SC Electrica SA	7.3. Electric power supply for housing estates located on the following streets: Subcetate, Valea Castailor, Drumul Tarpiului, Caisului, Dupa Cetate, Compozitorilor, R.C. Bucur, Vișșora-Ratul Crainimat, Drumul Dumitrei Nou, Sigmir	416,606	2004 - 2005	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	7.4. MiniSCADA system in power transformer stations in Bistrita	10,526	2005	SC Electrica SA		Local Council
		Own sources	7.5. Systems for automatic distribution	1,424,210	2008-2014	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	7.6. Thermal rehabilitation of the publicly-owned buildings Bistrita municipality – Energetic Audit	300,000	2006-2009	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Local Budget	7.7. Rehabilitation of public lighting; replacement of the lighting devices that are not efficient (116 pedestrian+373 street, located on 65 streets)	92,000	2005	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	7.8. Action Plan for sustainable energy BELIEF Project	50,000	2006-2010	Bistrita City Hall	Energy -Cite	Local Council LA 21 Office
8	Analyse the possibilities of building an airport in the area, for charter transport;	Private Funds	8.1. Feasibility study concerning the building of an airport for charter flights	20,000	2006	Bistrita City Hall	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
9.	Rehabilitate the water supply and utilities distribution networks ant the level of the city and its suburbs	SC Proditerm SA Other sources (consumers)	9.1. Rehabilitate the distribution system in apartment block basements and groups of apartments by installing horizontal distribution devices	1,052,600	2005-2008	SC Proditerm SA	SC Proditerm SA Consumers	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Council Bistrita SC Proditerm SA Other sources (consumers)	9.2. Set up thermal micro-centres for the consumers with primary thermal supply network	3,684,210	2005-2009	SC Proditerm SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.11. Modernise the group of condensers from the Voltage Transformer Station 110/20kV Bistrita	31,579	2006	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.12. Modernise the cables of 20 kV at the exit of the Voltage Transformation Station	31,579	2006	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.13. Modernise PCTZ Bistrita	63,158	2006-2007	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Own sources	9.14. Modernise LEA j.t. New Centre Zone	7,895	2006	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.15. Rehabilitate the cables with low voltage	684,210	2008-2014	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.16. Rehabilitate the cables with medium voltage	378,947	2008-2014	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.17. Rehabilitate the transformer cables	368,421	2008-2014	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.18. Rehabilitate the voltage transformer station	842,105	2008-2014	SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		ISPA Programme: - 74.5 % EU - 25 % loan BEI - 0.5 % own sources	9.19. Rehabilitate and extend the water supply and sewerage system in Bistrita city	6,993,515	2005-2009	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.20. Extend the sewerage networks in Bistrita municipality	7,895	2005	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources	9.21. Rehabilitate the water supply networks in Bistrita municipality	39,474	2005	RAJA B-N "AQUABIS"		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Structural Funds	9.22. Extend the public lighting network (on 92 streets)	1,757,500	2005-2014	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Private funds	9.23. Extend the natural gas supply network in the localities of Slatinita and Sarata.	905,573	2006-2010	Bistrita City Hall	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
10.	Develop business infrastructure through the development of a property market;	Own Funds (Local Budget + Private Funds)	10.1. Establish a strategy for the development of the property market services in Bistrita municipality.	5,000	2006	Bistrita City Hall + CCIA MB	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
11.	Promotion campaigns for the local food and non-food products and handicrafts;	Local Budget Private Funds	11.1. Organise special events to promote handicrafts and edit a catalogue of local artisans' traditional products	50,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall + CCIA BN	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Public Funds	11.2. Encourage the development of local traditional products and support their sale at public events and fairs	20,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall + CCIA BN	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
12.	Support strategies for city promotion at European level, aimed to attract foreign investments;	Local Public Funds (Local Budget + Private Funds)	12.1. Identify and set up a lobby group to promote the municipality of Bistrita and provide them with necessary information in both magnetic and electronic support, presented in official L	100,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall + CCIA BN + NGOs	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
13.	Support the development of professional training programmes for the work	European Social Fund	13.1. Develop the Centre for Continuous Adult Training	500,000	2007-2013	CCIA MB	Partnerships according to the programme	Local Council LA 21 Office Executive Committee CCIA BN

Comment [SWF4]: Missing words?

No..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
	force in key fields at municipal and county level;	PHARE European Social Fund	13.2. Support the local promoters by establishing sustainable partnerships in the field of professional training	500,000	2007-2014	Bistruta City Hall	Partnerships according to the programme	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Phare Funds	13.3. Provide professional training for car cable manufactures	35,000	2005-2006	CCIA MB	CCIA BN GSEIBN	Local Council LA 21 Office
14.	Support the development of chains of shops like CASH&CARRY in the close vicinity of the city.	Private Funds	14.1. Develop a feasibility study regarding the possibility to open a Cash&Carry shop	5000	2006-2007	Bistruta City Hall	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Private Funds	14.2. Build a supermarket in Bistruta city	1,550,000	2004-2005	Private Investor		Local Council LA 21 Office

4.3. URBAN TURISM

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Rehabilitation and exploitation of the historical monuments and their protection areas, with special attention being paid to the danger of loosing the authenticity, coherence and attractiveness of local heritage.	Local Budget Structural Funds	1.1. Programme for the rehabilitation, restoration and preservation of the historical monuments, including their protection areas. Develop a Study of the mediaeval markets. Attract investors to participate in this programme.	5,000,000	2005-2010	Bistruta City Hall DJCCPNC	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Local Budget County Budget State Budget - National fund for Culture Other sources	1.2. Finalise the rehabilitation works of the Evangelical Church and organise a fundraising campaign for this purpose.	1,473,600	2005-2007	Bistrita City Hall County Council Consistory of Evangelic Church	Partnership with NGOs	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Own Sources	1.3. Inventory all the monuments and protected areas and establish their functions, purposes, and their urban qualities	5,000	2006	Bistrita City Hall RAJA Aquabis SC Electrica SA SC Distrigaz DJCCPNC BN		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Own Sources	1.4 Rehabilitate the street lighting in the historical centre area (develop the feasibility study, technical and execution project)	200,000	2005-2009	Bistrita City Hall SC Electrica SA		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	1.5. Update the Urban Area Plan for the Historical and Architectural reserve area in Bistrita	8,700	2005	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	1.6. Develop a study on the preservation of the traditional architectural aspect of the historical centre, paying attention to the details of colour, mortar, doors, rolling shutters, windows etc. – Provide guidance.	10,000	2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Local Budget	1.7. Establish a programme to identify non-suitable advertisements placed in the historical centre, and replace them with suitable advertisements in keeping with specific buildings.	2,000	2005-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
			1.8. Initiate a programme to close insalubrious annexes to building courtyards	-	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
			1.9. Arrange in "Turnul Dogarilor" a Mediaeval Museum containing a mediaeval armoury, objects and furniture	10,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall Evangelical Church County Museum	Public Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
2	Adopt an action programme for the protected areas, including measures, projects and responsibilities in the following domains: housing, technical infrastructure, public spaces, traffic, tourism, commerce, services, handicrafts, small enterprises;	Local Budget Own sources	2.1. Develop and implement a project for the modernisation of infrastructure. Propose sustainable solutions to preserve the integrated architectural cohesion (visitable channels, connection pipes, branching technical solutions) and submit a timetable for project implementation.	10,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall RAJA Aquabis SC Electrica SA SC Distrigaz Romtelecom Astral		Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
		Local Budget Structural Funds	2.2. Inventory the available land located outside the historical centre, but close to its borders, transfer them to the public domain and build parking spaces for tourists – cars and buses.	1,500,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
3	Develop the interregional and European traffic network, solve malfunctions in road traffic; particularise the traffic (bridges, cycle lanes);	Local Budget Structural Funds	3.1. Arrange parking spaces for heavy traffic, located at the city's entrances and provide information centres concerning connections with public transportation network.	1,500,000	2006-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	3.2. Build a bridge over Bistrita river – Independentei Sud and MHC: develop the feasibility study, the design and execution plan.	500,000	2007-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	3.3. Arrange continuous cycle lanes on the route Independentei - Park - Valea Ghinzii. Develop the feasibility study, the design and execution plans.	100,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
4	Reduce, and gradually eliminate the motorised traffic within the historical centre, and reserve the	EU Phare Local Budget	4.1. Project Bistritz Zentrum – Arrange pedestrian area along Liviu Rebreanu Street	296,455	2004-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
	parking places in the protected area;	Local Budget Structural Funds	4.2. Extend the pedestrian area in the historical centre – second phase. Develop the feasibility study, the design and execution plans.	1,500,000	2006-2009	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
5	Reconsider the general image of the city/reshape and rehabilitate the existing buildings and public spaces;	Local Budget	5.1. Restructure the existing collective housing estates. Update the initial urban documentation (analyse and propose solutions for facades, extensions etc.)	15,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	5.2. Restructure Mihai Eminescu Square in order to build a subterraneous parking lot. Develop an feasibility study concerning the placement of the Monument of National Heroes in this square.	300,000	2005-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	5.3. Rehabilitate the existing artesian fountains and propose the building of new ones.	50,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
6	Arrange the Bistrita river banks, between Unirea and Sarata, connect these areas to the green area of the historical centre and	Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	6.1. Rehabilitate the Municipal Park and extend it to Codrisor Hill (25ha). Set up an outdoor interethnic museum of Transylvania villages.	2,500,000	2005-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
	include Schifferberg Hill in the recreational area of the city;	Structural Funds Local Budget	6.2. Set up a cliff of Bistrita river between Unirea and Sarata.	1,000,000	2006-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
7	Organise cultural activities and events to exploit historical values; Promote the multicultural and multi-confessional tradition of the area;	Local Budget	7.1. Develop educational and cultural tourism through introducing the historical patrimony of the city in the international tourist circuit and its capitalisation – Develop a feasibility study	29,000	2005	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources Local Budget	7.2. Develop and submit valuable cultural projects aimed at exploiting the mediaeval spaces (festivals, symposiums, exhibitions, fairs)	15,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall Municipal Culture House "George Cosbuc" UAP DJCCPNC County Museum	Municipal Culture House "George Cosbuc" UAP DJCCPNC County Museum	Local Council LA 21 Office
8	Extend, improve and particularise tourism-related services; present tourist attractions suitably, including tourism and cultural information;	Local Budget	8.1. Arrange a tourist circuit including the historical monuments and provide suitable monument marking, lighting and identification plates.	30,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Own sources Local Budget	8.2. Establish a tourist information and promotion Centre and a network of Information points.	75,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall	Tour Operators	Local Council LA 21 Office

No ..	Specific Objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnership	Monitoring and evaluation
9	Promote traditional handicrafts and professions and integrate them into the general tourism concept;	EU Local Budget	9.1. Rediscover and support the traditional professions and techniques necessary to rehabilitate the historical monuments. Stimulate and diversify private initiatives related to the traditional products of the artisans; capitalise on the traditional professions and customs.	40,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
10	Sensitise the population to the value, beauty and potential of the historical centre;	Local Budget	10.1. Promotion campaign with suitable informative materials: leaflets, brochures, tour guides	20,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	10.2. Install panels with tourism information	25,000	2005 - 2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget C.C.I.A.B.N. Funds	10.3. Edit a presentational brochure for Bistrita municipality	5,000	2005	Bistrita City Hall	IBD/GTZ – Bucharest CCIA BN	Local Council LA 21 Office

4.4. SOCIAL CAPITAL

No.	Specific objectives	Financing	Project title	Estimated project value (EURO)	Period	Responsible Institutions/ Departments	Partnerships	Monitoring and evaluation
1	2	4	3	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Modernise and improve the technical-material basis	Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	1.1. Day Centre for the victims of domestic violence	70,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall	County Council Bistrita Nasaud	Local Council LA 21 Office

	of the existing social services	Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	1.2. Day Centre for children in special social situations	120,000	2006-2009	Bistrita City Hall	DJPC BN	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	1.3. Night Shelter	70,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall	-	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	1.4 Hospital Shelter for patients with psychological diseases (the former Sintereag warehouse)	1,000,000	2007-2010	Bistrita City Hall	Public Health Department County Council Bistrita Nasaud	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget County Budget	1.5. Rehabilitate the recovery and treatment centre at the Polyclinic	100,000	2006-2009	Public Health Department County Council BN Local Council	Public Health Department County Council Bistrita Nasaud	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	1.6. Residence Centre for elderly persons with high income.	1,000,000	2007-2009	Bistrita City Hall	Public Health Department County Council Bistrita Nasaud Religious cults	Local Council LA 21 Office
2.	Develop new social services	Local Budget Non-reimbursable Funds	2.1. Establish a Day Centre for persons with disabilities	80,000 l	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall	Foundation "Bucuria" Bistrita	Local Council LA 21 Office
		County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA	2.2. Establish a family-type apartment for children with disabilities.	134,362	2005	General Department for Child Rights Protection (DGPDC)	SERA ROMANIA, National Agency for Child Rights Protection	Local Council LA 21 Office
		County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA	2.3. Establish a centre aimed at supporting and counselling parents and (re)integration with the family of children with disabilities.	134,362	2005		SERA ROMANIA, National Agency for Child Rights Protection	Local Council LA 21 Office

	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA	2.4. Establish a recovery day centre for disabled children.	221,750	2005	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	SERA ROMANIA, National Agency for Child Rights Protection	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA, other investors	2.5. Set up four recovery day centres for the children with special educational needs.	600,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	School Inspectorate County Council BISTRITA NASAUD	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA, other investors	2.6. Create four family-type placement centres for the children with special educational needs.	850,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	School Inspectorate County Council BISTRITA NASAUD	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA, other investors	2.7. Establish four family-type placement centres for the children with special educational needs (5 days/week).	850,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	School Inspectorate County Council BISTRITA NASAUD	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA, other investors	2.8. Establish four offices aimed at supporting and counselling parents and (re)integrating with the family of children with special educational needs.	384,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	School Inspectorate Special Schools	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, BRCE; PHARE, SERA, other investors	2.9. Build family-type homes for children with special educational needs and/or disabilities.	150,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	DGPDC, SERA ROMANIA, Local Council BISTRITA	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, World Bank, BRCE; SERA, ANPDC, other investors	2.10. Create and develop, within the structure of the youth supporting centres, production workshops with 20-place capacity and provided with special facilities	60,000	2007	Bistrita City Hall DGPDC	NGOs Commercial Units	Local Council LA 21 Office
	County Council, World Bank, BRCE; SERA, ANPDC, other investors	2.14. Establish an assistance and support centre for young persons from Bistrita.	30,000	2007	DGPDC	Bistrita City Hall Schools	Local Council LA 21 Office

		Local Budget	3.1. "ProArt" (professional theatre productions completely developed in Bistrita)	17,000 /year (5,600 x 3 shows/an)	2006-2014	Municipal Culture House – Projects Theatre Department	Bistrita City Hall DJCCPCN	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Private Funds	3.2. Restore the Coat of Arms of the Bistrita mestesugaresti	10,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall	CCIABN DJCCPCN Consistory of Evangelik Church	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Private Funds	3.3. Develop a documentary about the old and the current city of Bistrita	30,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall	Economic Agents	Local Council LA 21 Office
4.	Diversify culture	State Budget Local Budget	4.1. Build a Municipal Theatre – Multifunctional performance hall	2,000,000	2007-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget EU Funds	4.2. Rehabilitate and modernise the "George Cosbuc" Culture House and the exhibition hall from the Small Square	500,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget EU Funds	4.3. Edit and print "ArTTurism&Bussines" (quarterly magazine promoting the city of Bistrita).	10,000	2005-2014	Municipal Culture House	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office
5.	Increase the participation and involvement of NGOs in the decision making process concerning the social-economical development of Bistrita municipality	Local Budget EU Funds	5.1. Create a consultative council for NGOs and a volunteer centre	50,000	2006-2007	NGOs Forum Bistrita City Hall – Public Relations Centre		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Phare Funds Local Budget	5.2. Set up a resource centre for owners' associations	44,000	2005-2006	PROADO Association Bistrita	Bistrita City Hall "Condominiu" Association	Local Council LA 21 Office
6	Create a suitable framework for volunteer activities	Local Budget	6.1. Establish 13 district councils	10,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

Comment [SWF5]: Romanian words

7	Develop infrastructure and improve the quality of the health services	Public Health Department Insurance House County Council World Bank Other investors	8.1. "Equal chances to live for everybody" Supply the County Hospital with modern equipment	1,200,000	2006-2009	Public Health Department County Council Insurance House	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Public Health Department Insurance House County Council World Bank Other investors	8.2. "Normalise the hotel services within the County Hospital" - improve conditions for patients	500,000	2006-2007	Public Health Department County Council Insurance House	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Public Health Department Insurance House County Council World Bank Other investors	8.3. Develop a Home care Service for elderly persons	25,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall NGOs	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Public Health Department Insurance House County Council World Bank Other investors	8.4. Build a new mortuary in the Municipal Hospital	500,000	2006-2007	Public Health Department County Council Insurance House	Local Council LA 21 Office
		World Bank County and Local Budget Other investors	8.5. Pilot Centre for Family Planning provided with a mini laboratory	27,000		Public Health Department County Council Insurance House	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	8.6. Establish medical offices in all component localities of Bistrita Municipality	30,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office

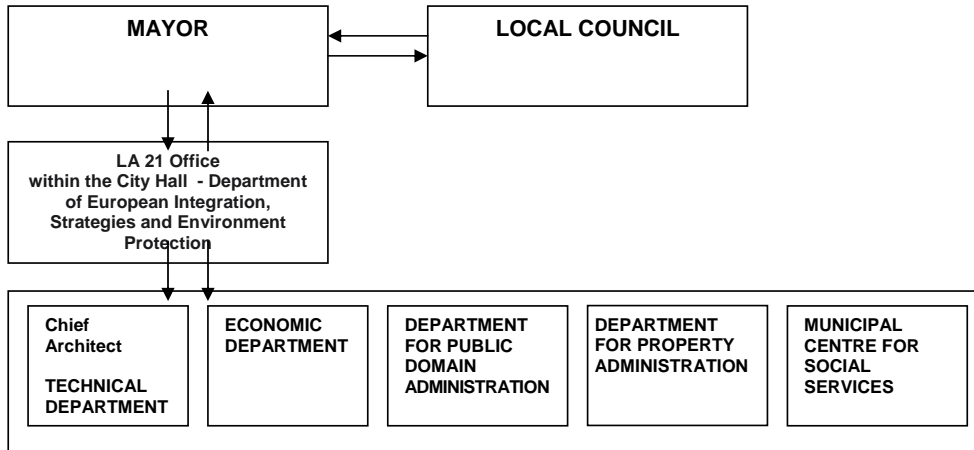
9.	Revitalise the existing sports facilities and establish new ones for health and recreational sports	State Budget Local Budget	9.1."District sporting bases" Rehabilitate and/or establish sporting bases for mass sports activities	100,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall Sports Department		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	9.2."Run for your health" –Arrange a jogging track on the right side of Bistrita river, between the Codrisor Motel and Jelnei Bridge.	80,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall	County Association "Sport for all"	Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	9.3. Arrange Codrisor Forest for leisure, sporting, walks and tourism	30,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	9.4. Arrange a municipal skating rink and a swimming pool in the Municipal Park (the former Metalul sports area)	1,500,000	2005-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	9.5. Mini sports facilities for winter sports and fitness centre (during summer time) in the precincts of Codrisor swimming pool.	12,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	9.6. Arrange a ski slope on Budacului Hill (with lighting and cable car equipment).	100,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	9.7. Arrange a rollerblade and skateboard track in the Municipal Park	15,000	2005-2006	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Private Funds	9.18. Rehabilitate and revitalise the MHC Pleasure Area	100,000	2005-2007	Bistrita City Hall	Public-Private Partnership	Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	10.1. Build a model Kindergarten, complying with European standards.	158,000	2005-2014	County School Inspectorate	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office

11	Rehabilitate, modernise and equip educational facilities	Local Budget Own sources	11.1. Introduce informatics into primary schools and provide them with computers and Internet connections. Supply schools with audio-video equipment.	30,000	2005-2008	County School Inspectorate Bistrita City Hall	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Own sources	11.2. Set up a performance hall for the Children's Palace in Bistrita	132,000	2005-2007	County School Inspectorate	Bistrita City Hall	Local Council LA 21 Office
		EU Funds Local Budget	11.3 Rehabilitate school facilities in Bistrita municipality	2,124,000	2005-2014	Bistrita City Hall	County School Inspectorate BN	Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget Commercial credits	11.5. Rehabilitate the heating system of the school units	1,185,000	2005-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
12	Modernise the relation between the citizen and public administration. Provide quality administrative services for the population	EU Funds Local Budget	13.1. Establish a modern Information and Counselling Centre for the Citizens	50,000	2006-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	13.2. Establish information points for the citizens, electronic displays, street panels	50,000	2006-2008	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	13.3. Modernise City Hall headquarters.	200,000	2005-2007	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office
		Local Budget	13.4. Establish local offices in the city's districts like: clubs, councils, tax collection, business incubators, by using the decommissioned spaces at former thermal points.	60,000	2006-2010	Bistrita City Hall		Local Council LA 21 Office

5. INSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURES FOR MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In order to monitor the progress in implementing these projects, the public administration needs to create a coherent and concrete monitoring system for the effects generated by these projects on the social and economic life of the community. This approach involves the participation of other governmental and non-governmental institutions, without which the monitoring would not be complete.

The structure of the decision makers' support system (monitoring and evaluation), for implementing the Local Plan for Sustainable Development in Bistrita municipality, is as follows:



To measure and evaluate the implementation process of the Local Plan for Sustainable Development, the above structure will use a set of indicators designed to ensure the following objectives are achieved:

- A correct evaluation of the sustainability of the socio-economical system in Bistrita municipality
- Measuring the performances in achieving the objectives established by the Local Strategy for Sustainable Development and the implementation of the Local Action Plan
- The permanent correlation and adaptation of local politics to the elements of the Local Agenda 21 (objectives, politics, actions) as well as internationally adopted documents.

The following indicators will be taken into consideration:

Fields	Indicators	Responsible institutions – data sources
Socio – Economical Indicators		
Population	Overall population by gender and age groups	The County Department for Statistics - CDS
	Population under 16 years old (%) and population older than the average retirement age (%)	CDS
Ethnic structure	Romanian population (% of the total)	CDS
	Other nationalities (% of the total)	CDS
Household structure	Total households	CDS
	Average size of households	CDS
	Households with one person (%)	CDS
	Family households (%)	CDS
	Households of retired persons	CDS
Labour market and unemployment	Total number of unemployed persons	The County Agency for Employment Force (CAOLF)
	Unemployment rate (by gender)	CAOLF
	Unemployed men/women (%)	CAOLF
	Persons unemployed for more than 1 year (%)	CAOLF
	Unemployed persons under 25 years old (%)	CAOLF
	The active population (women, men, total)	CAOLF
	Activity rate (women, men, total)	CAOLF
Population income	Average income per household	CDS
	Income distribution (women/men)	CDS

	Number of families with an income above the average income necessary for decent living	CDS
	Number of families with an income under the average income necessary for decent living	CDS
	Households with an income lower than half of the average minimum income	CDS
	Households without personal car	CDS
Housing	Number of persons without housing	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	Persons without housing (% of the overall population resident in the city)	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	The average price of housing related to the annual average income per household	CDS The Department for Property Administration
	Housing with no access to basic infrastructure (energy, water, sewerage system,%)	Mayorality – Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning The local operators for municipal services
	The inhabitable surface/inhabitant (m ²)	Mayorality – Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Residents owning housing as property	CDS
	Population living in social housing (%)	CDS
	Population living in rented housing (%)	CDS
	Number of conventional housing	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Habitation in houses (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Habitation in apartments (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning

	Habitation in other types of housing (%)	Mayorality-Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
Health	Life expectancy at birth (women/men)	The County Department for Public Health
	Infant mortality rate	CDS
	Death rate in persons under 65 years, caused by cardiovascular and respiratory diseases	The County Department for Public Health
Crime	Total number of registered offences/1,000 citizens/year	Municipality Police
	Number of registered crimes/1,000 citizens/year	Municipality Police
	Number of commercial offences/1,000 citizens/year	Municipality Police
	Number of registered car thefts/1,000 citizens /year	Municipality Police
Employment	Labour force distribution (women/ men)/sectors	CAOLF
Economic activity	GDP/citizen at local level	CDS
	Number of companies resident in the municipality listed on stock exchange	Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture BN
	Number of firms registered annually	Trade Register Office
	Free commercial spaces and offices	Mayorality- Department for Real Estate Administration
	Number of tourists recorded at accommodation facilities/year	Mayorality - The Office for Tourism, Sports, Youth, Education The County Department for Sports (CDS)
Education		
Educational facilities	Number of nurseries and kindergartens (public and private)/ 1,000 citizens	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that passed the school-leaving examination (%)	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that did not pass the school-leaving examination (%)	School Inspectorate
	Highschool graduates that take university courses (%)	School Inspectorate

	Number of places in universities and post-highschool education in the municipality/1,000 citizens	School Inspectorate
Level of education and professional training	Primary school graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Secondary school graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Highschool graduates (men/women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	University graduates (men/ women, %)	School Inspectorate CDS
	Graduates of post-university courses (%)	School Inspectorate CDS
Environmental indicators		
Air quality and noise	Number of days on which the concentration of SO ₂ was higher than the maximum admissible value (125 µg/m ³ , average in 24 hours)	County Environmental Protection Agency (C EPA)
	Number of days on which the concentration of NO ₂ was higher than the maximum admissible value (200mg/m ³ , average in 24 hours)	C EPA
	Number of days in which the concentration of O ₃ was higher than the maximum admissible value (125µg/m ³ , average in 8 hours)	C EPA
	Population exposed to noise louder than 65 dB (average in 24 hours)	C EPA
Water	Number of analyses of the chemical parameters of drinking water made during one year that exceed the admitted international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health

	Number of analyses of the biological parameters of drinking water made during a year that exceed international standards (OMS and EEC Directive 80/778)	Department for Public Health
	Number of analysis of the biological parameters of the bathing water, made during a year, that exceed the international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health
	Number of analyses for the chemical parameters of bathing water made during a year that exceed the international standards (OMS)	Department for Public Health
	Annual water consumption per citizen (m ³)	RAJA Aquabis
	Housing connected to the drinking water supply network (%)	RAJA Aquabis
	Housing connected to the sewerage network (%)	RAJA Aquabis
Waste management	The (municipal and industrial) solid waste collected annually (tons/citizen)	C EPA Mayorality – The Department for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
	Solid (municipal and industrial) waste processed at landfills, incinerators and recycling stations (%)	C EPA Mayorality – The Department for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
Land use	Green areas with public access (m ² /citizen)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning Office for Green Areas
	Land use by categories (%) and unused land within city borders (%)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Urban surface designated to specific territorial planning and preservation activities (%)	The Department for Urbanism and Territorial Planning
	Population density (inhabitants/km ²)	CDS

Transport	Use of means of transport: microbus, auto bus, car, bike (%)	Mayorality - Technical Service, Local Public Transportation
	Transport characteristics (scope, distance and means of transport)	Mayorality-Technical Service, Local Public Transportation
	Number of locally registered cars/1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police
	Number of car accidents with serious consequences (deaths, serious injuries)/1,000 inhabitants	Traffic Police
	Average number of passengers in motorised vehicles	Traffic Police
Energy	Total energy consumption by categories of energy sources (gas, electric energy, fuel oil)	Local companies
	CO ₂ emissions/inhabitant	C EPA
	Annual consumption of electric energy (kW/inhabitant)	SC Electrica SA
	Annual consumption of natural gas per citizen (m ³ /inhabitant)	DISTRIGAZ
	Annual energy consumption by field of activity (industry, transport, households, %)	CDS
Climate	Number of days of rainfall (average per year)	C EPA
	Days of sunshine (average per year)	C EPA
Culture and entertainment		
Culture and entertainment	Number of theatres and annual rate attendance	The County Department for Culture, Religions and National Cultural Patrimony The Municipal Culture House

	Number of cinema seats	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony
	Number of concert halls and number of spectators per year	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony The Municipal Culture House
	Museums and number of visitors per year	The County Department for Culture, Religion and National Cultural Patrimony County Museum
	Number of public libraries and books lent annually	Mayorality – Department for tourism, sports, youth, education The County Inspectorate for Culture
	Entertainment facilities per inhabitant (parks, outdoor and indoor sports equipment)	Mayorality-Office for tourism, sports, youth, education The County Department for Sport
	The annual rate of entertainment facility use	Mayorality-Office for tourism, sports, youth, Education The County Department for Sports

Annex 1 – Projects in progress

Project 1

“BISTRITZ ZENTRUM XXI” – project for rehabilitating the Liviu Rebreanu Street using the pavement area – PHARE Programme 2001 – Economic and Social Cohesion – The non-reimbursable financing diagram for small infrastructure projects.

Project 2

“Modernising the infrastructure in the Subcetate area, in order to create a sustainable urban environment for young people, as a reserve work force for the new investments in Bistrita municipality” - PHARE Programme 2001, Economic and Social Cohesion –

The non-reimbursable financing diagram for small infrastructure projects.

Project 3

“The Age of Wisdom” – aiming to modernise the Shelter for Senior Persons – PHARE Programme 2001, the diagram for investments in social services.

Project 4

“The Pilot Centre for Protecting Vulnerable Persons – Gand Bun”

Project 5

“SchooBieDO” – project for energy efficiency in schools, implemented within the community Programme ALTENER of C.E.



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IV. Priority Projects (PP) within LA 21 for the period 2005 - 2015

Project no.1: Integrated system for waste management in Bistrita area

- Project manager: Liliana Anita Cocesi, the Mayorality of Bistrita Municipality. Responsible for project: Bistrita- Nasaud County Council, in which has been formed Department for Project Implementation.
- Departments from the mayorality responsible for project implementation: The Department for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection and the Technical Directorate.
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources: Technical assistance needed to create a strategy to ensure the profitable development of the waste management system
- The social impact and/or impact on environmental quality:
 - > creating new work places;
 - > selective collection will lead to a decrease in the quantity of deposited waste and landfill surface ;
 - > eliminating air, water and soil pollution by ecologically reconstructing the existing landfill;
 - > reducing the impact of waste deposits on the air, water and soil;
 - > reducing the quantity of biodegradable waste by recycling and processing;
- The influence of the programme implementation on the local, regional and/or national economy. Profit will be obtained by exploiting recyclable waste. The European approach – implementing an integrated management system – creates an image of a European city.
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme. The direct beneficiaries of the programme will be the local public administration, the sanitation services, civil society and the economic agents involved in recycling.
- External financial resources: county budget, local budget of Bistrita municipality, EU Funds
- Location of the future investment: the area of Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 20,000,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources:
EU financing: ISPA – 75 %
Local and County Budget – 25 %
- Financing:
Non-reimbursable
Project co-financing will be provided by county and local councils from the local budget or through a banking credit.
- Critical factors that influence profitability:
Inertia of population in terms of selective collection of waste from the source;
Lack of a real market in the field of waste recycling;
Lack of ecological education.

Regulations

- Project/programme implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investment projects at local level, based on available resources;
The project complies with all national strategies and regulations related to waste management. Its effective implementation is constrained by the high level of investment needed for system functionality.
- Contributions from internal or external, public or private sources:
External financing ISPA – 75 %
County and Local Budget – 25 %
- Regulations with favourable/unfavourable influence on the programme/project:
National legislation stipulates the obligation to minimise the waste quantities deposited, to implement selective waste collection systems and organise information and awareness/education campaigns

Project duration

Period: 2005-2006

In 2005, with the Technical Assistance support provided within the ISPA Programme, the feasibility study will be updated.

Project no 2: Creating an operative information system for air quality monitoring and informing the public through display panels

- Project manager, regardless of the financial diagram (with exclusive public sources, private or public-private sources): Liliana Cocesi, The Mayoralty of Bistrita Municipality.
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for finalising the project: The Service For European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
- The social impact and/or impact on the environment: the prompt and correct informing of the public regarding air quality in the municipality, the possibility of immediate notification of significant increases or decreases in emissions.
- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy: the data supplied represent an indirect quantification of the influence that industrial activities and/or investments made by economic agents have on air quality; the data inform the decisions made to approve or reject the placement of new economic objectives in a certain area, depending on the degree of air pollution that the new activities cause.
- Potential users/beneficiaries: members of the local community
- Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 120,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: Local Budget, own sources of County Agency for Environmental Protection, non-reimbursable funds

Regulations

– There are national and European regulations that deal with the obligation to monitor air quality and inform the population

Project duration

Period: 2005-2010

Project no. 3: Extending public green areas and creating protective curtains and street arrangements.

The following tenders are necessary to achieve the goals of this programme:

- Multi-annual programme of tree plantation in order to develop the protective curtains and street arrangements
- Extending the annual and bi-annual flora plantations in the deficient areas of the city (Independence Boulevard: 10%; Central Square: 20%; The Municipal Park: 50%; Street Grigore Balan: 50%)
- Improving the range of flowers/plants used for green areas by acquiring selected materials (seeds, seedling plants)
- creating a green area guard and protection rule in order to preserve these spaces
- arranging the landscape for walks along the river banks
- arranging an MHC entertainment area, over a surface of 2 ha
- arranging a square in the Independentei Sud (White House) area, over a surface of 1 ha
- arranging a garden with rose varieties – ROSARIUM
- Project manager: Liana Popescu, The Mayoralty of Bistrita Municipality
- Mayoralty departments responsible for the project: the Office for Green Areas within the Department for Public Domain Administration and the technical sector
- The social impact and/or impact on the environment:
 - increasing the quantity and quality of the green areas will lead to higher air quality, with beneficial effects for the health of the population and the aesthetic aspect of the city
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the project: the direct beneficiaries will be the town's inhabitants.
- Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 400,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: Local Budget and private funds (in the case of public-private partnerships) for some objectives

B I S T R I T A

Project duration

Period: 2005-2010

Project no. 4: Arranging Schullerwald Forest for recreational purposes and building the House of Nature

This project aims to offer children and youth (3-18 years) the opportunity to be informed about the environment, the negative manmade influences in damaging the natural environment, the means to protect the forest, its impact on the environment and the positive effects of forests.

- Project manager: Emil Anca, Municipal Forest Department, The Mayoralty of Bistrita municipality
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: Municipal Forest Department
- Social impact and/or impact on the environment:
 - the increase in the quantity and quality of the green areas will lead to better air quality, with beneficial effects for the health of the population and the aesthetics of the city
 - Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme: the direct beneficiaries will be the young persons, but also other inhabitants of the city
 - Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 330,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources:
 - Local Budget: 50%
 - Non-reimbursable or private funds: 50%

Project duration

Period: 2005-2009

Feasibility Study exists.

Project no. 5: Regional project "MarketiNV", Regional Marketing Centre Network and micro-incubators for business in the North-West region**Project aim:**

Supporting the establishment and development of specialised structures to ensure permanent consulting/training in prioritised fields for developing sustainable business.

- The project manager: Liliana Alunita Cocesi, The Service for European Integration, Strategies, Environmental Protection
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Service for European Integration, Strategies and Environmental Protection, The Technical Department and the Economic Department
- Description of the specialised technical assistance by external sources, if needed: technical assistance will be provided by the Phare Programme if the project is approved for financing
- The social impact and/or impact on the environment:
 - The social impact will be significant because the implementation of this project will create possibilities to support and develop the business environment on both a local and regional level, especially for newly founded firms or firms in difficult situations. New work places will be created for locals and stabilisation on the social level will follow.
 - The influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - in a market economy, the SME sector is decisive to proper functionality at a macroeconomic level. The project supports this type of economic agents in particular. It is known that SMEs are vulnerable to the changes that take place on the market, especially in the context of EU integration. By creating business incubators, these economic agents will be supported in entering the market and creating regional and national contacts so that their activity can develop in the medium and long term. Products specific to each company can be presented through the marketing Centre at the product market/fair. Exhibitions of handicraft products specific to the area can also be organised.
 - Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:
 - Business environment, especially new SMEs in Bistrita municipality.
 - External financing sources:
 - An application was submitted by the city halls of Bistrita and Baia Mare and Dej city in order obtain financing for the project within the Phare Programme 2004-2006: "Big projects for regional infrastructure".
 - Location of the future investment: the municipalities of Bistrita and Baia Mare, and the city of Dej.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 2,300,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources:

Local Budget: 15%

Non-reimbursable funds: 85%

Project duration

The project is based on a feasibility study and the implementation period is 2006-2008.

Project no 6: Business centre with business incubator for processing electric cables and products from plastic materials

- Project manager (representing the mayoralty), regardless of financing method (with either public, private or public-private resources)
- Departments within the mayoralty that are responsible for the project: The Technical Department
- The social impact and/or the impact on the environment
 - increasing competitiveness of companies
 - positive impact on the environment
- The influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - reducing the risk of bankruptcy
 - increasing competition
 - conquering new markets
 - improving living standards
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:
 - Companies active in Bistrita-Nasaud county
- External financing sources:
 - European Development Fund (FED)
- Location of the future investment::
 - Bistrita municipality
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.
 - Elaboration of Detailed Urban Plan

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 1,500,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources:

European Development Fund: 50%

Local Budget: 50%

- Financing – Non-reimbursable financing
- Critical factors that influence profitability: not applicable

Project duration

- 2 years after obtaining the public funds (within the period 2007-2014)

Project no. 7: Multi-annual programme for street, pavement and parking lot rehabilitation

- Purpose of the project: improving living standards and rehabilitating the urban environment in Bistrita municipality
- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education
- The departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department
- Social impact: improving living standards and rehabilitating the urban environment in Bistrita municipality
- Impact on the environment: the project will contribute to improving air quality, reducing dust and harmful substances
 - Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy: facilitating transport/ travel under civilised conditions for locals and the persons in transit
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: inhabitants of Bistrita municipality
- Location of the future investment:
 - Bistrita municipality
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 2,000,000 EURO, of which

100,000 EURO from local budget

1,900,000 EURO – bank credit

- Critical factors that influence profitability: investing in streets does not generate profit.

Project duration

- 4 years (feasibility study exists).

Project no. 8: Rehabilitation and extension of the ring road (Cetatii Road: 7 km)

The ring road of Bistrita municipality, extending for 6.954 km, situated in the NW of the city, connects Bistrita with other localities of the municipality and the streets of from the new districts in this area.

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Purpose of the project: improving living standards and rehabilitating the urban environment in Bistrita municipality, as well as attracting potential investors to the area.

- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department
- Description of specialised technical assistance from external sources: not required
- Social impact: increasing living standards and rehabilitating the urban environment
- Impact on the environment: the project will contribute to improving air quality, reduce dust and harmful substances
- Influence of the project on local, regional and/or national economy: it facilitates transport under civilised conditions for locals and the persons in transit
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: inhabitants of Bistrita municipality and the local investors;
- Distribution channels (from the public services or services provided by commercial firms or autonomous *regies* coordinated by the local public administration) – according to need.
- Location of the future investment: The NW part of Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 2,000,000 EURO, of which
400,000 EURO: local budget;
1,600,000 EURO: bank credit

- Critical factors that influence profitability: investing in streets does not generate profit.

Project duration

- 2 years (feasibility study not yet drawn up).

Project no. 9: Thermal rehabilitation of the publicly-owned buildings in Bistrita municipality: Energy Audit

Most publicly-owned buildings are old and suffer great energy losses and are in need of rehabilitation. This requires an initial energy audit for each building. The audit includes identifying the technical solutions for energy rehabilitation or modernisation of equipment

with the aim of reducing energy consumption, as well as the economic analysis of these solutions.

- Project purpose: thermal rehabilitation of buildings
 - reducing energy consumption of buildings
- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department
- Social Impact – improving the living standard of persons using these spaces
- The influence of this programme on the local, regional and/or national economy: it will reduce the maintenance costs for these spaces as well as primary energy consumption
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: the City Hall of Bistrita municipality
- Distribution channels (from the public services or services provided by commercial firms or autonomous *regies* coordinated by the local public administration) – according to need.
- Location of the future investment: within the city borders of Bistrita municipality.
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 300,000 EURO, of which
60,000 EURO, local budget;
240,000 EURO, EU funds

Regulations

Regulations that favourably influence the project: EC Directive 91/2002, concerning the energy performances of buildings, Law 325/2002 to approve OG 29/2000 concerning the thermal rehabilitation of existing buildings and the stimulation of thermal energy saving, Law 211/2003 to approve the OUG 174/2002 concerning the establishment of the thermal rehabilitation of multi-storey buildings, Law 325/2002 on Energy Audit.

Project duration

3 years

Project no. 10: The rehabilitation and extension of the public lighting network

Project purpose: improving public lighting by

- replacing light bulbs with low efficiency (116 on pavements + 373 on 65 streets)
- extending the public lighting network (92 streets)

- The project manager (as a mayoralty representative), regardless of the financing method (with either public, private or public-private resources): Cretiu Ioan, The Mayoralty of Bistrita Municipality

- Departments within the Mayoralty responsible for the project are: The Department for Public Domain Administration and the Technical Department

- Social impact and/or the impact on the environment:

- ensuring street lighting is one of the conditions for citizen safety;

- saving energy by using light bulbs with sodium vapour

- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:

- The direct beneficiaries will be inhabitants in areas without public lighting

- External financing sources:

It is proposed to secure financing through structural funds.

- Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 1,800,000 EURO

- Proposed financing structure, by sources: Local Budget and EU funds or private funds, if the public service is concessioned.

Regulations

- Project/programme implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and investment projects at local level, based on available resources;

According to national and European regulations concerning the supply of public services.

Project duration

period 2005-2014

Project no. 11: Extending the natural gas supply network to the localities of Slatinita and Sarata

The purpose of the project: this investment will solve the economic and social problems of the localities of Slatinita and Sarata as well as the indirect problem of environmental protection (protecting the forests from the cutting necessary for fuel)

- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education

- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department

- Social impact: improvement in living standards of the inhabitants

- Influence of the programme on local, regional and/or national economy: reducing the maintenance costs of these spaces, reducing the consumption of primary energy

- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project inhabitants and economic operators from Slătinița and Sărata;

- Location of the future investment: the component localities of Bistrita municipality, Sarata and Slatinita;

- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 905,573 EURO, of which

180,000 EURO: Local budget;

725,573 EURO: EU funds

Project duration

5 years

Project no. 12: Building social housing

The area proposed for the construction lies within Bistrita city's borders, between Subcetate Street and Drumul Tarpiului Street, in the area of the new housing estate built with the support of the National Agency for Housing.

The project includes the construction of 4 apartment blocks (160 apartments) with 4 floors + the ground floor. Each block will have 2 staircases and 40 apartments, of which 24 will be one-room apartments and 16 two-room apartments. Utilities will provided by

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extending the gas, water, sewerage and electricity networks in the area.

Project purpose:

- improving the living standards of persons living in these apartments and rehabilitating the urban environment in the Subcetate housing estate;
- increasing the potential of investors in the area.

- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education

- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department

- Social impact: improving living standards and rehabilitating the urban environment

- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or the national economy: attracting new investments to the area

- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: inhabitants of Bistrita municipality and local investors;

- Location of the future investment: The NW part of Bistrita municipality

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Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 3,300,000 EURO, of which

660,000 EURO, local budget;

2,640,000 EURO, state budget

- Critical factors that influence the profitability: investing in streets does not generate profit.

Project duration

2 years (feasibility study exists)

Project no. 13: Modernisation of the thermal plant - COGENERATION 10 MWE

S.C. Proditerm S.A. Bistrita, the current operator of the centralised thermal energy supply system of Bistrita municipality, has drawn up a strategy for the rehabilitation and modernisation of the district heating service of the municipality.

A priority of the strategy is modernising the Thermal Plant in Bistrita, by producing both thermal and electric energy with a capacity of 10 MWE.

Purpose of the project:

- improving living standards of the citizens by reducing energy bills

- more efficient use of energy

- Programme manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education

- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department

- Social impact: improving living standards for the citizens in Bistrita municipality

- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy

- Reducing the costs of production, transportation and distribution of thermal energy.

- Reducing the consumption of primary energy

- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: the inhabitants of Bistrita municipality

- Distribution channels (from the public services or services provided by commercial firms or autonomous regies coordinated by the local public administration) – local operator S.C.PRODITERM S.A. BISTRITA.

- Location of the future investment: within the city borders of Bistrita municipality, 2 Zefirului Street

- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 7,368,421 EURO, of which

368,421 EURO, local budget;

2,000,000 EURO, private funds;

4,000,000 EURO, government funds

1,000,000 EURO, credit

Regulations

Law 199/2000 concerning the efficient use of energy, OUG no.48/2004, approved by Law 430/2004 concerning the implementation of special measures to supply the population with thermal energy for residential heating through centralised public systems for thermal energy supply; HG 882/2004 for approving the National Strategy concerning the centralised thermal energy supply..

Project duration

4 years (feasibility study and the technical designs for 3Mwe exist)

Project no 14: Development of the centre for adult professional training

- Project manager (as an entity representing the mayoralty): regardless of the financing method (with either public, private or public-private resources) – The Local Agenda 21 Office
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the programme: The Technical Department
- Social impact and/or impact on the environment:
 - Development of the professional abilities of adults in the economic environment
 - Increasing the chances of adults to obtain more secure and better-paid work
 - No impact on the environment
- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - reducing the unemployment rate
 - improving living standards
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:
 - Adults aged between 16 and 70 years.
- External financing sources: Social European Fund.
- Location of the future investment: Land administrated by CCIA BN – PETRE ISPIRESCU 15A.
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning. Development of Detailed Urban Plan.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 500,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: 50% local budget, 50% Social European Fund.
- Financing: non-reimbursable financing

Project duration

- 2 years after obtaining the public funds

Project no. 15: Programme for rehabilitation, restoration and preservation of historical monuments, including their protected areas and attracting funds for the accomplishment of the project

Short description of the project and its goal:

- Project manager (as entity representing the mayoralty): regardless of the financing method (with either public, private or public-private resources)
- Bistrita mayoralty
- Public-private partnership
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the programme:
 - The Technical Department
 - The Service for European Integration, Strategies, Urban Tourism
- Social impact and/or impact on the environment

Rehabilitation of historical monuments has become a priority, as local heritage is in an advanced state of disrepair and can become a social risk.

Restoration and preservation of historical monuments represent a necessity in preventing the loss of authenticity and coherence of the architecture in Bistrita.

Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:

The programme will involve companies that work in the field; the correct maintenance and use of local patrimony can lead to dynamic and profitable urban tourism that will generate increases in the production and consumption in other fields of activity as well.

- Potential beneficiaries of the programme: The users will be owners from the Historical Centre and the beneficiaries will be all the citizens of Bistrita, among others.

- Location of the future investment:

The central area of Bistrita municipality, protected historical area of category A and its protected area.

- Method harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

All works in this area need the special approval of the DJCCPN-BN.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 5,000,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: local budget and other sources.
- Critical factors that influence profitability: the buildings located within the protected area have their spaces divided between several private properties, a fact that makes the implementation of a unitary project for rehabilitation, restoration, preservation and capitalisation of the historical monuments more difficult.

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Project duration

- 2005-2010 (feasibility study needs to be made).

Project no. 16: Expanding the pedestrian area in the historical centre, the 2nd phase

- The project manager: The Mayorality of Bistrita municipality, The Technical Department – Director Rus Alexandru
- Departments within the mayorality responsible for the programme:
 - The Technical Department
 - The Office for Urbanism, Territorial Planning, Authorisations
 - The Technical Service, Investments
 - The Economic Department
- Description of the specialised technical assistance from external sources, if needed: assistance from the Department of Culture, Cultural and National Patrimony
- Social impact and the impact on the environment: reducing the pollution in the historical centre, protecting the buildings and the national cultural patrimony;
- Potential beneficiaries of the programme: tourists, visitors to the historical centre and the inhabitants of Bistrita municipality.
- Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality, the streets from the historical centre: Dornei St., Central Square, Nicolae Titulescu St., Gheorghe Șincai St., Dogarilor St., Mihail Kogălniceanu St., Little Square, Vasile Alecsandri St., Zorilor Str. Lupeni St., I.L. Caragiale St. and others;

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 1,500,000 EURO
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: local budget and other sources.

Regulations

- Project/programme implementation in the macroeconomic context of the national economy and of investment projects at local level, based on available resources – arrangement of a walking route along the streets of the historical centre;
- Contributions from internal or external sources, public or private – local budget and external funds;

- The regulations that favourably influence the project: the provisions of the Urban Master Plan and Zonal Urban Plan.

Project duration

- 2006-2009 (feasibility study and the technical plans need to be developed)

Project no. 17: Rehabilitation of the Municipal Park and its expansion to Codrisor Hill

The Municipal Park stretches over a surface of 7 ha, of which 4 ha represent the green areas and 3 ha paths. The park has 1,487 trees and 352 shrubs. Because the current surface is too small compared with the standards set out in the General Urban Plan, a proposal was made for the extension of the park to Codrisor Hill.

- Purpose of the project: putting to good use the recreational, aesthetic and ecological aspects of the park
- Project manager: The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education
- Departments within the mayorality responsible for the project : The technical Department, DADP;
- Social impact:
 - improving living standards by ensuring the needed recreational climate
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: inhabitants of Bistrita municipality;
- Location of the future investment: within the city borders of Bistrita municipality
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 2,500,000 EURO, of which 500,000 EURO, local budget; 2,000,000 EURO, EU Funds

Project duration

5 years

Project no. 18: Creating a tourist route of the historical monuments and the appropriate identification and marking of monuments

- Project manager: Adriana Guta and Vasile Duda, The Mayoralty of Bistrita Municipality
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the programme:
 - The Technical Department
 - The Office for Youth, Sport, Tourism and Education
- Description of the specialised technical assistance from external sources, if needed: the programme involves the co-operation of specialists from the Mayoralty of Bistrita municipality and specialists from the Department of Historical Monuments of the Office for Culture and National Cultural Patrimony. Together they will draw up a strategy for running the programme.
- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:
The programme stimulates the development of urban tourism, which will generate the development of the economic sectors working with tourists.
The programme will become a form of publicity for the city, leading to higher prestige.
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:
The users of the programme are the local public authority, who can prioritise investment in the historical area according to the importance of the monuments, as well as economic operators in the tourism field and other connected business areas.
The direct beneficiaries of the programme will be tourists and locals.
- Location of the future investment: historical area of Bistrita and the protected area of the Historical Centre
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

This project will be implemented with the special approval of the Department of Culture and National Cultural Patrimony of Bistrita Nasaud County, in compliance with the law on historical monuments

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: 30,000 EURO

Proposed financing structure, by sources: local budget
Critical factors that influence profitability: no such factors were identified.

Project duration

Period 2006-2007

Phase 1: Marking historical monuments of category A
Phase 2: Marking historical monuments of category B and with significant local importance
Phase 3: Install tourist panels and a Tourist Office.

Project no. 19: Creation and development of special production workshops with a capacity of 20 places within the youth assistance and support centres

- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the programme: the municipal centre for social services
- Social impact and/or the impact on the environment:
This programme ensures:
 - professional training of the persons over the age of 18 for the purpose of their social and professional integration
 - creation of a complex network of activities for youth training
- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy:
 - financial self sustainability of the centre through productive activities that generate income
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project:
the project addresses the problems of young persons in difficult situations who had benefited up to age of 18 from the protection measures stipulated in the legislation (youths from placement centres in Bistrita Nasaud county or from special education units).
- External Financing Resources:
county budget, local budget, donations/sponsorships from NGOs, commercial agents, individual or legal persons.
- Location of the future investment: the area of Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 60,000 Euro;
- Financing: Non-reimbursable financing
- Critical factors that influence profitability:
difficulties in identifying NGOs, commercial agents, individual and legal persons in order to develop individual or group programmes for socio-professional integration; difficulties in identifying places of work for young people;

Regulations

- The present project complies with the Government Strategy and the County Strategy for Child Protection for the period 2003-2007, since, through the services promoted, it contributes to the social inclusion of disadvantaged groups (young persons leaving the special protection institutions and who abandoned school before getting any basic qualification).

Project duration

Period: 2005-2007.

Project no. 20: "Sports grounds for the districts" – Rehabilitation of existing sports fields and the creation of new sports grounds

Arranging the fields and grounds for the practice of sporting activities with the purpose of improving health and diminishing stress and sedentary life by:

- rehabilitating existing fields
- identifying and arranging fields for mini-basketball, mini-football
- identifying and arranging tracks for rollerblading, skateboarding etc.
- organising sporting activities.
- Departments within the Mayoralty responsible for the programme: The Office for Youth, Sports, Tourism and Education, the Department for Property Administration, The Technical Department
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: children and youth.
- Location of the future investment: Bistrita municipality

Financial requirements of the programme/project

Estimated cost: approx. 100,000 euro for the rehabilitation of existing facilities; public-private partnership are being looked at to secure financing of the project.

Project duration

Period: 2006-2008

Project no. 21: Rehabilitation of the heating system in schools

The majority of the schools in Bistrita municipality are currently connected to the centralised heating system, which suffers great losses in heat, leading to high energy bills. For all these reasons, rehabilitation of the

heating system is proposed by implementing individual heating stations which offer the possibility for more flexible control and a suitable level of comfort and conditions for educational purposes, reducing losses completely, as well as costs by up to 3 times.

- Purpose of the project:
 - improving comfort and conditions in education
 - efficient use of energy in schools
- Programme manager : The Technical Service for Investments, Works, Public Acquisitions and Pre-university Education
- Departments within the mayoralty responsible for the project: The Technical Department
- Social impact: increasing living standards of the users
- Influence of the programme on the local, regional and/or national economy: reducing maintenance costs, reducing consumption of primary energy
- Potential users/beneficiaries of the programme/project: all users of these spaces
- Location of the future investment: the territory within the city borders;
- Method of harmonising/integrating the project with territorial planning.

Financial requirements of the programme/project

- Estimated cost: 1,184,210 Euro, of which
- 118,421 Euro, local budget
- 1,065,789 Euro, bank loans
- Proposed financing structure, by sources: local budget, own sources from County Agency for Environment Protection, non-reimbursable funds

Regulations

Regulations that influence the project favourably: EC Directive 91/2002, concerning the energy performance of buildings, Law no.199/2000 concerning the efficient use of energy, Law 325/2002 to approve OG 29/2000 concerning the thermal rehabilitation of existing buildings and the stimulation of thermal energy saving.

Project duration

- Period: 2 years (each school has a feasibility study).